BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.

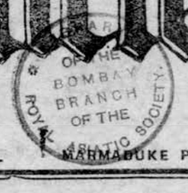
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.



BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 83 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamer.	Tons.
1921			
4th	June ..	"NAGOYA" X ..	6,854
11th	,, ..	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
18th	,, ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th	,, ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd	July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th	,, ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th	,, ..	"DELTA" ..	8,087
23rd	,, ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,115
30th	,, ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th	August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th	,, ..	"SYRIA" X ..	6,583
20th	,, ..	"MANTUA" ..	10,902
27th	.. ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

"NAGOYA" "DELTA" "SYRIA" X — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" * — Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Remarks.
8th June	.. "DILWARA"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
28th ,,	.. "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
15th June	..KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
3rd .. ,,	..BARALA ..	Busreh direct 3. m.
3rd ..	..LING"	Karachi direct or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACRINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	25th ,,	10th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	20th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fuseno	18th June	28th June
Fuking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka.	5970.	23rd May	7th June.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	30th June	11th July

For Freight and passages apply to T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

Calcutta—Bera Bazaar.

Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.

Cawnpore—Hathras.

London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.

London, E. C.

Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, [illegible] (General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(Registered in Japan.) ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,0.0,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yaun, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Hamburg, Saigon.

Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. UTSOKA, Manager.

Post Box No. 204, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995.00
Reserve Fund	£ 266.00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,52,254	15	0
Reserve Funds	15,70,254	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Patiala	
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

RES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,06,06,666
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ..	Rs. 66,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,43,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

7. Murzban Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building. Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as to caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits

ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken*

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Share Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:— Post Box 22. 'Phone [illegible] KHOSLA & CO. Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 809, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO. Managing Agents, or DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera and C.I.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sums assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch, 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table. [illegible] Catering [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE'S LATEST COMEDY
"CHOQUETTE AND HER AGE"
A New 5 PART AVIATION COMEDY
featuring the
PRINCE of Comedians
WIFFLES
WIFFLES

WIFFLES as a BOGUS AVIATOR is ONE LONG SCREAM FROM START TO FINISH.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES Ld.
TO-DAY FOUR PERFORMANCES at 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld. present
THEIR LATEST CINEMA STAR
BEAUTIFUL and TALENTED
DOROTHY DALTON
in
A Great PARAMOUNT picture
"GREEN EYES"

PATHE GAZETTE
"OUR GIRLS"

PATHE PICTORIAL.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY FOUR PERFORMENCES at 3-30; 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.
Madan Theatres Ld. present their
Third Indian Masterpiece
"DHRUVA CHARITRA"
featuring
JAMES McGRATH
and a host of
INDIAN DRAMATIC STARS.
3rd WEEK & STILL BREAKING RECORDS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Bessie Barriscale
IN
woman who understood
Would you risk your life to save an erring husband. See this absorbing dram.

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.

A HAPPY LAND
POLLARD COMIC

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Successful Programme!
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in the Exciting Detective drama:
"THE BEST MAN."
An excellent story of the kind wherein a Secret Service man is forced to marry a young girl unknown to him and when the truth is proved the pair understand each other and live happily.
Also a rollicking comic:
"THE PANTS"

Prices :—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Specially for the Id Holidays!
Messrs. K.D. and Brothers present To-day, and To-morrow
The Superb Million Dollar William Fox-Production
ALADIN
AND
"THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
All the Parts together—the whole film complete.
Five Shows To-day at; 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

FIRST TIME IN INDIA
YASODA-NANDAN
OR
SREE RADHA KRISHNA
BEING
A picturised version of one of the sublimest Chapters in Hindu History of
SHREE KRISHNA'S LILA
in 8 reels
To be shortly shown at the
GLOBE CINEMA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girguam Tram Terminus.
The film that has delighted and is still the delight of
THOUSANDS
Maha Sati Anusuya
OR
THE BIRTH
OF
SHREE DUTTA
you can not afford to miss it.
Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
The management will present next Week
HIDDEN DANGERS.
TRIUMPH OF CINEMA SKILL.

At Agripada Ripon Road between Parsee Statue and Jacob Circle.
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
Two shows each day, Matinee at 5 p.m. and at night as usual.
Special Engagement of two New European Clowns.
Prices:— Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8.
V. G. Patwardhan, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere
in boxes. Prices : As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 3

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess Street, BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a prefumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM —RAJKOT (Kathiawar). (India)

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
CURE CHRONIC CASES
By Correspondence
A golden opportunity for old sufferers from whatever diseases and for these given up by others. Remedies guaranteed free from harmless materials and cost of medicines refunded in case of failure. What do you want more? We treat all correspondence strictly confidential. Write at once with your full history and get cured.
DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.
Homeo and Bio-chemist, Prop.
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam E.I.R.
Mention this paper while writing
Student patients get concession

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Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
¼ to ½ Sizes VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERA
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MABADRO & SON,
295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.
KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?
Note quickly and visit our old shop : buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barns—Kapr—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khus dynes, etc.
D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK
with prudence for purse.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY

H. N. MISTRY Co.
Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road.
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel Add. SATSANG.
Telep No. 5741

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara, Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

American Gold medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
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SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES
SPECIFIC FOR BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Fresh Stock of
Motor Hides Leather Cloth Rexines Turn Buttons, W. Hood Cloth, Chamois Leather has just arrived for MOTOR Works and Garages
Enquiries are solicited.
H. A. Kadir & Co,
Sandhurst Road, Near Imperial Bank, BOMBAY.

Write with Zangi LATEST IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PEN
Even for Rs. 10 you cannot get a more useful pen than ZANGI. Every ZANGI is sold under guarantee of satisfactory service. No unsatisfactory pen is allowed to remain with user. All parts available and repairs prompt.
First introduced in 1916. Over 3000 sold since. An old user writes :—
"The ZANGI pen I bought in 1917 goes strong still after three years use. Please send a spare cap by return post."
ORDER TO-DAY V. P. P. ON 7 DAYS APPROVAL.
ZANGI Pen, Regular, Safety Screw Cap, Propelling and Lever Self-filling any Type. Rs. 6-4. From 1st July Rs. 7.
Calendar Clip Complete Ans. 8. Spare Calendar Ans. 4. Dry Compressed Zangi INKLETS for instant use. 3 Dz. in tube Ans. 8. Red, green, violet, blue or blue-black.
ALL MAKES OF FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY. Darya Ganj, DELHI (19).

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS
THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS
Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision, Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission
Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.
Offices— Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, *Workshops*:— Sandhurst Bridge
BOMBAY—4.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Who Supplies YOUR
OFFICE FURNITURE?
WE CATER FOR AND MANUFACTURE UNDER PESONAL SUPERVISION
TYPEWRITER TABLES, WRITING DESKS, ROLL-TOP DESKS, CHAIRS, FILING CABINETS, OFFICE PARTITIONS, ETC, ETC.
ALL MADE OF SELECTED SEASONED BURMA TEAKWOOD BY SKILLED LABOUR.
Estimates gladly furnished and Satisfaction guaranteed.
V. S. BHAT & Co, UP-TO-DATE STATIONERS.
OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telephone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."
FURUKAWA WIRES
Just unpacked Consignments of
Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
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Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
Prices on application.
SUPERIOR MAKE

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(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA RANA SAHIB NATWARSINGHJI BAHADUR OF PORBANDAR STATE.)

The Subscription List is now open and will close on the 30th June 1921 or earlier as may be decided by the Directors. A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Porbandar Stone Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 1,00,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH. ISSUE OF 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH.

PAYABLE AS UNDER:—Rs. 10 ON APPLICATION. Rs. 15. ON ALLOTMENT.

The balance in Calls of not more than Rs. 12½ each, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:

1. SIR GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, KT. (Chairman). Pleader, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
2. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly and Merchant (of Messrs. HAJIBHOY LALJI & Co.) 340, Hornby Road.
3. GOPALDAS TRICUMJI, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.
4. RANCHORDAS BHAWAN, Esq. (Proprietor, Duncan Road Flour Mill), Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
5. VITHALDAS KARSANDAS, Esq. (Ex-Officio) Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. FORD, RHODES AND PARKS, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. V. KARSONDAS & CO., Great Western Hotel Bldg., Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Great Western Hotel Bldg., Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects:—THE PORBANDAR STONE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to acquire from Messrs. Vithaldas Karsondas and H. H. Syed of Bombay at the price of Rs. 7,00,000 payable as to Rs. 6,50,000 in cash and as to Rs. 50,000 by the allotment to the said Vithaldas Karsondas or his nominee or nominees of 550 shares and to the said H. H. Syed or his nominee or nominees of 450 shares all of Rs.50 each in the Capital of the Company and credited as fully paid up, the valuable concession granted by His Highness Rana Saheb Natwarsinghji Bahadur of the Porbandar State of quarrying Porbandar Stone and Slate over an area of 42,53,375 square yards of land situate at Adityana in the Porbandar State, and to carry on the business of quarrying thereunder. The price payable by the vendors to the State for the said concession is Rs. 6,00,000 which your Directors consider an exceptionally low price. In addition the State is entitled to a Royalty of annas two in respect of each Bengalee Maund of Porbandar White Stone extracted from the said lands and taken out of the State and a Royalty of six pies in respect of each Bengalee Maund of the same Stone used locally.

The Company has in contemplation the acquisition of certain other quarries in the neighbourhood, the acquisition of which will place in the hands of the Company the sole monopoly of the Porbandar White Stone.

The Company intends to utilise the latest type of machinery in working these quarries, thereby increasing the output, but at the same time deminishing the cost. Pending the receipt of the machinery the quarries will be worked on the existing system, with certain improvements. Every facility will be given by the State for the transport of the stone. The Company intends to employ its own ships, in which to transport the stone to different destinations and motor trucks will be utilised to carry the stone from place to place.

The stone which will be produced is generally known as Porbandar white stone which has been used in building works for many years past and is still as popular as ever, being the only stone that can be used in the carving and decoration work of the front portion of buildings. Every builder requires this stone, but at the present time with so much development work in progress merchants using manual labour cannot cope with the demand. It is, therefore, anticipated that the quarries of the Company will prove a very valuable asset.

The Company proposes to employ artisans who will prepare the stone in different shapes and sizes to the specification of Architects ready for delivery to the builder requiring them.

The working of the quarries and the shaping of the stone will leave a large surplus of stone chips from which the Company intends to manufacture lime, for which a ready market can always be found in any part of India.

The Company has arranged for sufficient local labour to work the quarries and also for additional labour from other parts of India if required. There is no scarcity of labour at the present time and none is anticipated owing to the excellent housing accommodation available and to the scale of wages which the Company intends to introduce.

The transport arrangements will be directly under the control of the Company, but the Porbandar State has promised to supply a minimum number of wagons per day and the danger of stoppage of transport is therefore greatly diminished.

The economic principles on which the Company will work and the immense scope in the line of business which the Company proposes to handle, coupled with the advantages conceded by the State ensure a very profitable working of the business of the Company and the Directors have every reason to believe that the business of the Company will yield a handsome return to the shareholders.

The following figures are an estimate of the probable result of a year's working under the existing conditions:—

Number of men working at present .. 600
Number of women working at present .. 800
One man can work 11 cubic feet per day.
Women carry out chips or waste of stone.
Daily wage of man is Rs. 1-8-0.
" " woman is Rs. 0-8-0
(The accounts calculated on the present working scheme.)
1 ton 18 cubic feet.
27 maunds 9 seers. 1 ton.

	Rs.	as.	p.
The price of 1 ton (*i.e.* the cost price) on quarry platform with labour of cutting	4	8	0
The expense of carrying one ton from quarry to docks and city.	1	8	0
Our cost price in docks per ton	6	0	0
Selling price of 1 ton in docks of Porbandar	9	0	0
Net gain in docks of Porbandar	3	0	0
FOR BOMBAY.			
Our cost price in Porbandar Docks per ton, including royalty, etc...	10	0	0
The cost of bringing 1 ton by ship to Bombay	5	0	0
Extra	1	0	0
Our cost price in Bombay Docks per ton	16	0	0
The present selling price of merchants in Bombay ..	22	0	0
Net gain per ton in Bombay..	6	0	0

400 tons are worked out by hand at present.
It is possible to work out more by systematic work.

Therefore gain on 400 tons per day at present rate ..	2,400	0	0
Per month of 25 working days at present rate	60,000	0	0
Per year of 300 working days	7,20,000	0	0

For the purpose of this estimate a conservative figure of 25 working days per month or 300 working days per year has been taken.

CHUNAM.

Total labour to fill a bhatti	200	0	0
35 wagons of chipplings	175	0	0
10 wagons of coal	200	0	0
	575	0	0

One bhatti yields 3,200 maunds, that is about 120 tons.
120 tons =400 petti. Each petti=8 Bengalee maunds.
The present price is Rs. 1,000 per 400 petti.
Cost price Rs. 575 and selling price Rs. 1,000.
Nett gain is Rs. 425 on 400 petti .. ..
1 bhatti works twice a month.
Therefore gain on one bhatti Rs. 800.

The Company intends to have 10 bhattis in the beginning. Therefore the gain by chunam will be Rs. 8,000 per month, that is Rs. 96,000 per year.

Profit on stones	Rs.	7,20,000	
Profit on chunam	"	96,000	
	Rs.	8,16,000	
Less-office establishment allowance and other charges	"	75,000	
	Rs.	7,541,000	
Less-Agents' commission @ 12¼%	"	92,625	
	Total. Rs.	6,48,375	

The monsoon will not put a stop to the Company's operations. Arrangements will be made to store stone gained during the monsoon which in the fine weather would be forwarded by sea. Rail communication with Central India is maintained during the monsoon.

By employing artisans to prepare the stone in different shapes and sizes according to the specification of Architects the Directors anticipate additional profits. Such preparation will ensure a large saving on transport Royalties and customs dues and will avoid what is felt by many in Bombay to be a nuisance, viz., the dressing of stone on the building site.

Minimum Subscription:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

Agreements:—The following agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the day of 1921 (being the agreement (a) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between Vithaldas Karsondas, Esq., and H. H. Syed, Esq., of the one part and the Company of the other part whereby Messrs. Vithaldas Karsondas and H. H. Syed agree to sell to the Company and the Company agrees to purchase from Messrs Vithaldas Karsondas and H. H. Syed the concession granted by the Porbandar State for the price or consideration named in the body of this Prospectus.

(b) An agreement dated the day of 1921 (being the agreement (b) referred to in the Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. V. Karsondas & Co. of the other part whereby it is agreed that Messrs. V. Karsondas & Co. and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm, its successors in business and assigns shall be the Agents of the Company from the date of the Registration of the Company for the term of 40 years and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Agency at any time by giving no less than 12 calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Agents under this agreement is fixed at 12½ per cent. on the annual net profits of the Company and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month.

Directors Interested:—Mr. Vithaldas Karsondas and Mr. H. H. Syed are interested in the consideration to be paid and satisfied under the provisions of the foregoing agreement (a) and as partners in the firm of Messrs. V. Karsondas & Co. are interested in the remuneration to be paid under the provisions of the foregoing agreement (b).

Qualifications and Remuneration of Directors:—The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors:

115. The qualification of a Director (other than the Ex-officio Director) shall be his holding in his own right of one hundred shares in the Company of a nominal value of rupees five thousand and the remuneration of a Director including the Director Ex-Officio, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof or any debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine, and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year equally.

140. If any Director shall be called upon to perform extra service or to make any special exertions for any purpose of the Company, the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

Preliminary Expenses:—The preliminary Expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreements can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Application for Shares:—Application for shares shall be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded direct to The Bank of India, Limited, or The Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any further instalment on shares alloted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Brokerage:—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. in respect of accepted applications bearing bona-fide brokerage stamps.

Dated this 27th day of May 1921.

SIR GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Kt.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY,
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI,
RANCHORDAS BHAWAN,
VITHALDAS KARSANDAS.

.....

The Porbandar Stone Company, Limited.

Form of Application for Shares.

To

The Directors of THE PORBANDAR STONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to ( ) one of the Company's Bankers the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10/- per share payable on application for shares of Rs. 50/ each of the above named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the 27th day of May 1921 and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 15/- per share on allotment and the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called upon by you to do so in accordance with the terms of the said prospectus and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

To be retained by the Bankers.

.....

To be returned to the Applicant.

THE PORBANDAR STONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(To be retained by the applicant).

Banker's Receipt.

.....

Received this day of 1921 of the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10/- per share upon shares of Rs. 50/- each in the abovenamed Company.

for the.....
Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 16th June 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from Mr. A. T. Havelivala—Regarding the alleged harassment caused by his landlord by stopping the electric pump provided for the purpose of lifting water to the storage tanks at the Rungwalla Building, Princess Street.

2. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Luxmidas—Suggesting that steps may be taken to prohibit the spreading of fear for various diseases and to check the medical tyranny in the name of disease preventive measures.

3. Letter from Messrs. A. A. Khambaty and Co.—Regarding the cesspool of their property at Dadar.

4. Letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye—Suggesting that the Railway overbridges at certain places on the Queen's Road should be extended to the footpath on the eastern side of the road.

5. Leter from Mr. Jivraj Gocul'das Nensey and others, brokers on the Bombay Stock Exchange, Limited—Suggesting that spinning wheel classes be introduced in the Municipal Primary Schools for girls.

6. Letter from Mr. Waman Harrischan Arajee—Suggesting measures for preventing the spread of diseases in the City.

7. Letter from Mr. A. Jeejeebhoy—Offering certain suggestions for the extension of Tramway lines.

8. Letters from Mr. H. C. Ghiara—Suggesting that the public should be stopped from playing dangerous games such as Cricket, etc., on the Gowalia Tank Site.

9. Letter from Mr. M. Fernandes—Suggesting measures for maintaining sanitation of the City.

10. Letter from the Secretaries, Motor Traders' Association—Regarding measures to be taken with reference to the continued insufficiency of petrol in this Presidency.

11. Letter from Mr. Kaikhusroo Ardeshir Ashburner and others—Complaining about some building work proposed to be carried out at Powvalla Building, Charni Road.

12. Letter from Mr. Sultan Chinoy—Enquiring as to whether the Corporation have any objection to the Oval being allowed to be used for holding a Motor Exhibition.

13. Letter from Messrs. Damjee Assaria & Co.—Regarding the refusal of the Bombay Telephone Company to install a telephone connection applied for by them.

14. Letter from Bai Soonderbai, daughter of Mr. Damji Naranji—Regarding the supply of water at her house, Nos. 106-110, Samuel Street (Wadgadi).

15. Letter from the President, Tenants' Association, Bohori's Chawl, Dadar—Submitting certain grievances in regard to the Chawl.

16. Memorandum from Mr. Atmaram A. Naik—Disputing the right of public passage through the compound of his premises at Mahim.

17. Memorandum from Mr. K. V. Jaivant and other residents of Dr. Bhawani Shanker's Chawl at Kumbharwada, Dadar—Regarding the acquisition of the chawl in connection with an Improvement Trust Scheme.

18. Letter from Mr. A. S. Dholekar—Offering certain suggestions for remedying the shortage of water.

19. Letter from Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy Dubash and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of a furniture factory in front of their chawl at Tardeo.

20. Letter from Mr. N. N. Vakilwala and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a drain at the back of premises No. 400 Khara Kuwa, Shaikh Memon Street.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.

21. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 29,040, to meet the cost of a plot of land on the Cumballa Hill for the location of the Municipal Commissioner's bungalow.

23. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding inadequate lighting arrangements in Parel Village and other localities in the northern part of the island, Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Raoji and Mr. Balwantrao Anantrao Pathare and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,700 to meet the cost of providing about Pyrene Fire Extinguishers in the Municipal Office.

25. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Vasanji Mulji, regarding the danger apprehended from the arrangement that is being made by the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency for the storage of petrol at their premises at Mathew Road, and the Commissioner's report thereon be recorded.

26. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the width of Benham Hall Lane, Mr. K. D. Ravat be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

27. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the supply of water at Parel Village and at Parel, Mr. Balaram Jagannath and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

28. Recommending that in reply to his letter protesting against the action of the Municipal authorities in refusing to renew certain blacksmiths' licenses, the President of the General Meeting of the blacksmiths of Bombay be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

29. Recommending that the letter from Mr. E. D. Cooper, regarding the nuisance caused by the choking of a drain near the privy of his bungalow at Sleater Road, be recorded.

30. Recommending that the letter from Messrs. H. A. Khokhawalla and Co., regarding the supply of water at Mistry Building, Grant Road, and other matters, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

31. Recommending that the letter from Mr. F. X. Ferrao and others, regarding the supply of water on the third floor of house No. 30, 1st Marine Lines, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COR ORATION.
(CONTINUED.)

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the hours of water supply to the City, Mr. M. H. Variava be informed that the hours in question have been fixed after due consideration.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 21,319-14-8 to meet the cost of carrying out certain extra items in connection with the work of making additions and alterations in the Beef Section of the Arthur Crawford Market.

34. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a night-soil depot, latrines and cutchra carts in the vicinity of a mosque in Khoja Street, Mr. Sayed Gulam Mahomed Refaie and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

35. Recommending that the letter from Mr. K. D. Sethna, regarding the short supply of water at Habib Mansion, Queen's Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

36. Recommending that the memorandum from Mr. Edulji Muncherji Broacha, regarding the short supply of water at Dubash Building, Grant Road Tram Terminus, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

37. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Mahadev Anant Bhaiskar, regarding the condition of water pipes in Fergusson Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

38. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to provide a storm-water drain with manholes, etc at Mahim Fort Road.

39. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 4,675 to meet excess expenditure due to the cost of providing electric lights and fans in the Ward Offices of the Water Works Department.

40. Recommending a further advance of Rs. 61 to meet an excess over the amount previously sanctioned for the purchase of a Motor Engine.

41. Recommending a further advance of Rs. 1,408 to meet an excess over the amount previously sanctioned for the purchase of a 5 ton Leyland lorry.

42. Recommending that the letter from Mr. S. S. Vaidya, regarding wastage of water at Dadar, Shahushet's Wadi, Bohori's Chawl No. 1, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

43. Recommending that the memorandum from Mr. Dattatraya Kishore and others, regarding the condition of chawls Nos. 2 and 3 known as Bohra's Chawls at Dadar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

44. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,450 to meet the cost of repairing the storm-water sluice gates at the Love Grove and Cleveland Bunder.

45. Recommending sanction to a property at Haines Road, near the Phoenix Mills being acquired for the proposed new road between Love Grove and Tulsi Pipe Line area near Fergusson Road, and to the cost being met from Surplus Loans Fund.

46. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a bucket factory at Ripon Road Cross Lane, Byculla, Mr. Jamal Dawood Dhojaria and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

47.—Recommending that in reply to his letters regarding the condition of certain huts situated behind the Gloria Church, Byculla, Mr. Ananthram Vaikunthram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

48. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the continuance of the nuisance caused by certain shops near Gloria Church, Byculla, the Reverend L. C. Pera, Vicar of the Church, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

49. Recommending that in reply to his letter on behalf of the Parsi tenants of Hous No. 31, Ardeshir Dady Street, regarding the use of the Khadki thereat, Mr. B. S. Sanjana, Vakil, High Court, be informed that the Municipality has no jurisdiction in the matter.

50. Recommending that the letter from Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Manmohandas Purshottamdas, regarding want of provision for the supply of water to certain huts at Government Gate Road, Parel, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

51. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of urinals at Mandvi, Mr. Ramji Bharmal be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

52. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal, regarding the nuisance caused by hawkers at the Musjid station yard be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for necessary action.

53. Recommending a further grant of Rs. 45,000 to meet an excess over the Budget provision for the purchase of the machinery required for a cold storage plant at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

54. Recommending sanction to a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem being paid to Dr. H. D. Gimi during the period he holds a temporary appointment of Assistant Health Officer at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

55. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of certain properties at Tulsi Pipe Line Road near Fergusson Road.

56. Recommending that the Commissioner's letter, regarding a proposal for acquiring certain properties for the extension of the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road be referred to the Roads Committee.

57. Recommending an advance of Rs. 10,666 to meet the cost of constructing a storm-water drain in Cavel Lane.

58. Recommending a further advance of Rs. 6,819 to meet an excess over the amount sanctioned for the purchase of two motor cars from the Wolsley Motors, Limited.

59. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the payment to be made to Mr. R. P. Masani for supplying 400 copies of the hand book of the Law and Procedure of the Corporation compiled by him.

60. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of their client Mr. Kastoorchand Surchand Marfatia, regarding the nuisance caused by certain smelteries at premises Nos. 18 and 22, 3rd Agiary Street, Messrs. Dubash & Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(CONTINUED.)

61. That in reply to his letter, regarding his application for a license for an eating house at Falkland Road, Mr. Mahomed Essa Alla Diya be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

Letters from the Commissioner—

62. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city from the various lakes.

63. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Duncan Road being disposed of by public auction.

64. Requesting sanction to revise regular lines being prescribed for Forbes Street.

65. Regarding the extension of the Kasturchand Mills building at Dadar.

66. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

67. Requesting approval to a memorial column being erected by the Bombay Port Trust at the junction of Dougall Road and Sprott Road with Ballard Road.

68. Reporting on the question of utilizing Liquid Fuel or Crude Oil instead of coal for the various requirements of the Municipality.

69. Intimating that Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A., I.C.S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner on the 30th April 1921.

70. Reporting on the verdict of the jury at an inquest held on the body of a man who was run over by a Municipal motor lorry.

71. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Contractor to be a Councillor.

72. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar to be a Councillor.

73. Regarding the question of the size of the water main to be laid in Bhendi Bunder Lane, Mahim.

74. Forwarding a letter from Dr. R. D. P. Mody, thanking the Corporation for their appreciation of his services at the Free Eye Dispensary established at the Sanitary Institute.

75. Requesting approval to a temporary supply of water being given for a Survey Camp at Chembur.

76. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

77. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Engineer, C. I. Trust, to lay and use a light railway across Sion Road.

78. Regarding the causes leading to the increase in mortality prevailing in the City.

79. Regarding the question of providing small spaces for recreation purposes incertain localities of the City.

80. Forwarding for approval a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 29,400 for the proposed extension of the sheep-pen at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

81. Regarding the action of the Fire Brigade at the disturbance at Mandvi on 23rd January, 1921.

82. Reporting as to the desirability of increasing the number of raised stone platforms in the middle of dangerous crossings of roads.

83. Requesting sanction to a license fee of Rs. 1,192 being levied in respect of a private market at Sewri.

84. Regarding the question of improving the condition of urinals and privies in the City and of concentrating them at a smaller number of centres.

85. Forwarding a further report in regard to the total number of hand-carts taxed in the City.

86. Regarding the question of lighting all private streets in the City at Municipal expense.

87. Requesting sanction to covered storm water drains being constructed in Albert Road and in a portion of Ghorupdeo Road.

88. Forwarding copy of an Agreement setting forth the terms on which the Victoria Gardens were handed over by Government to the Corporation.

89. Requesting sanction to the supply of water given from the Tulsi main for the area west of the railway line at Santa Cruz being increased subject to certain conditions.

90. Submitting a statement of the reasons which have prevented him from submitting certain reports called for by the Corporation.

91. Submitting a report regarding the performances of European and Indian Music in the Victoria Gardens.

92. Forwarding statement regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

93. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

94. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

95. Reporting on the existing state of sewers and drain pipes in the city.

96. Requesting approval to a plan and estimate for the proposed additions to the Laskars' chawl at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station.

97. Requesting sanction to a portion of the Chowpatti Sea Face being closed during the progress of the reclamation work.

98. Forwarding a report regarding the remuneration paid to the Municipal Solicitors.

99. Requesting sanction to a piece of Municipal land being exchanged for a plot of Railway land near the Grant Road Railway Station.

100. Forwarding a report regarding the filthy condition of the passage opposite the up Elphinstone Road Station.

101. Forwarding a plan and estimate for providing a covered storm-water drain in Mori Road.

102. Requesting approval to a site proposed at the Apollo Bunder for the erection of a statue of Lord Hardinge.

103. Regarding the question of permitting the construction of new mills or large workshops within the existing Municipal limits.

104. Requesting sanction to the detailed plans and estimates for covered ways and two staircase blocks in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

105. Regarding the question as to whether it is desirable to acquire all victoria stables in the City and put them in a thoroughly sanitary condition in the interests of the public for future use etc.

106. Recomming that Khan Bahadur Dr. N. M. Choksey, Assistant Health Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospitals be granted combined leave on average salary for nine months commencing from 1st August, 1921.

107. Regarding the nuisance caused by a cesspool tank attached to the previes of Mr. Esmail A. Dumeria's bungalow near Balamiya Lane at Vanza Wadi, Mahim.

108. Requesting the Corporation's Orders on certain points in connection with the variation in the agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company and the Corporation regarding the maintenance of telephone wires over public streets etc.

Government Letters—

109. Intimating that the question of taking action to increase the City Police Force, etc., in view of the thefts and dacoities in the City is engaging the attention of Government.

110. Appointing Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be a member of the Corporation.

111. Confirming the appointment of Mr. W. A. Niven as acting Hydraulic Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith and his further appointment substantive pro tem. in the post during the period of Mr. Trivess-Smith's appointment as Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works.

112. (a). Intimating that the question of providing on the Kennedy Sea Face, a few refuges for ladies and children has been postponed by Government for the present, (b) Letter from Mrs. Jerbanoo K. Punegar and others—Suggesting that Government may be requested to reconsider their decision with regard to the provision of the refuges.

113. Appointing Mr. Behramji Naoroji Gamudia to be a member of the Port Trust Board during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna on leave.

114. Report on the working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March, 1921.

115. Requesting the Corporation to select a representative for appointment by Government of the Committee proposed to be constituted to arrange for a nature study museum.

116. Letter from the Secretary to Government Securities Committee—Inviting the Corporation's views on the question of the re-habilitation of Government Securities.

117—119. Letters from the Coroner of Bombay—Forwarding copies of the verdicts of the Juries at inquests held on the bodies of (117) a female labourer Yamunabai, (118) a labourer Govind Rama and (119) a boy named Hari Vishnu.

120. Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of meetings of the Trustees.

121. Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales' Museum, of Western India—Forwarding a copy of a Press note concerning the Museum.

122. Letters from Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy on behalf of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and Mrs. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

123. Letter from Mrs. H. P. Dimmock—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock.

124. Letter from Mr. H. P. Mody—Forwarding for acceptance a copy of his biography of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

125. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation.

126. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding his notes on the Budgets and Revised Estimates of Loan Works.

Letters from the Municipal Auditors.

127. Regarding certain questions in respect of the personal allowance granted to Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee.

128. Forwarding for orders certain cases in connection with charges paid out of Loan Funds in which the provisions of the Municipal Act have not been followed.

Schools Committee's Letters—

129. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Schools Committee's meetings.

130. Forwarding a report regarding the question of the application of certain leave regulations to the employes of the Schools Committee.

131. Municipal Secretary's Letter—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

132. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report on the desirability of a public swimming bath being established by the Corporation at the Chowpatty Sea Face.

133. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For asking the Railway Companies to make their own arrangements for their water-supply pending the completion of the Tansa Completion Scheme.

134. From Dr. R. N. Ranina—For obtaining certain particulars in respect of the varieties of rat fleas found on Indian rats.

135—136. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanj Pestanji Master—(135) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the cause of the Wastage of water near the Wallace Flour Mills at Mazagon, and (136) For obtaining a report regarding the cutting down of trees in the catchment areas of Vehar and Tulsi Lakes.

137. From Mr. Rajaram Tukaram—For requesting the Commissioner to have the coal depots at the Parel Road and Byculla Goods Yard removed at an early date.

138-139. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (138) as to the possibility of raising the level of water in the Storage Reservoir at Bhandarwada and (139) as to the causes of the growing mortality of the City from the year 1915 to 1920.

140. From Mr. A. E. Fazla—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram to be a member of the Committee regarding amendment of the Municipal Act in respect of the licensing provisions.

141. From Dr. Framjee H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to urge upon the Commissioner of Police the desirability of taking measures to keep the roads in the City clear of the obstructions caused by Pathans.

142. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to urge upon Government the desirability of prohibiting in the interest of public health, the sale of old tinned provisions.

143. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For appointing Mr. Nowroji H. Contractor to be a member of certain Committees.

144. Regarding the construction of certain buildings in Khatarali Lane.

145. Regarding the question of giving over to the Anjuman Atash-Behram Committee a portion of the land proposed to be acquired by the Municipality at the junction of Girgaon Road and Lohar Street.

146. Regarding a proposal for the acquisition of certain areas of land in the east side of Mazagaon Road for the purposes of development as a Municipal Estate comprising a school, a play-ground, quarters for Municipal servants, etc.

147. Regarding the proposed exchange of a plot of Municipal land at Cavel Street for a piece of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Goculdas for the purpose of erecting public latrines thereon.

148. Regarding tenders for the works in connection with the Tansa Completion Schemes.

149. Regarding the renewal of the term of office of Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith as Hydraulic Engineer.

150. Regarding a proposal for exchanging a strip of Municipal land at Dadar occupied by the existing water course to the west of the Railway lines for a similar strip, of land to be acquired by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

151. Regarding a fire which broke out on the 11th August 1920 at Dongri Street.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1921

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SHARIFF HASSUM & CO., have REMOVED, from the 6th June, 1921, to their New Premises 24, MANGALORE STREET, FRERE ROAD, near B. I. Office.
C 9622

NOTICE.

WE ceased booking fresh business for The Himalya Assurance Co., Ltd., from the 5th April, 1921, and have this day resigned their Chief Agency.

Brokers and Sub-Agents, who have placed business through us, are requested to settle and pay up at once.

(Sd.) DESAI & CO.

72, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C9631

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a four seater OVERLAND CAR, 1916 Model, bearing No. 4524, consigned by Mr. A. Brown from Poona to Mr. A. Logsdail, Bombay, under H. C. Ticket No. 2028/21 of 3rd December, 1920, which has been lying unclaimed at Victoria Terminus, will be sold by auction at Victoria Terminus on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890.

D. S. BURN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th June, 1921.
C9630

TENDERS.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

1357 lbs. Sauce Indian, 10 lbs. Antivermin Ointment and 252 lbs. Silicate of Soda are offered for sale.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY the 13th JUNE quoting rate per lb. and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

3. Sample of item No. 1 can be inspected in this office and items 2 and 3 in "E" section, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. The offers will hold good for one month.

J. M. MATTHEWS CAPTAIN,
for A. D. S. & T. EMBARKATION.

Alexandra Docks.
Bombay, 6/6/21.
T A
C 9627

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Friday, the 17th instant, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the work of filling in a plot at Elphinstone Road.

The whole earthwork measures 9,900 brass when consolidated. A lump sum quotation for the whole work including shrinkage of earth should be given. Earth required for the work can be obtained from the Worli Hills on payment of a royalty of annas eight per brass.

Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal or refusal by the Tenderer to sign the Agreement on acceptance of his Tender.

Conditions of contract can be had from and plans and particulars can be seen at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MERWANJI BANA & CO., L.C.E.'S,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
TA
B439

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

OWING to unforseen delays in the completion of the Bank's new premises in Apollo Street, we regret that the removal from our present premises at Murzban Road advertised to take place on the 9th, instant, has been POSTPONED to a later date of which due notice will be given.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road,
6th, June, 1921.
C 9619

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for providing electric installation at the Central Excise Lock-up and Officers' quarters on Mathew Road, Bombay and will be accepted till noon of 16th June 1921. The plans may be seen in this office and forms of tender obtained. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders received.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
P. W. D. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill
Bombay.
T A
C 9624

NOTICE.

BUSINESS hitherto conducted under the name of Czechoslovak Central Economic Commission, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, has been registered from the 1st of April 1921 as a limited company under the name of

"CENTROCOMMISSION"
Czechoslovak Trading Co., Ltd.,

having the head office at Prague, Czechoslovakia, (Bohemia) and Bombay branch is situated at the above mentioned address.
E 444

THE KESARSINGH-KANAKMAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LTD., R. TEAM.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the 17th June, 1921, at 4 p.m., to consider questions of Vital importance to the Company.

All Shareholders are requested to attend.

By order
RAI BAHADUR SETH KESARSINGH,
Secretary and Agent.
C 9626

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

RENTING OF STALLS IN THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET (BEEF SECTION).

THE right of occupying some of the newly constructed stalls in the Beef Section of the above Market will be sold by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1921. Those desirous of securing the stalls are requested to be present on the spot on that date at the fixed time.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Captain, R.A.V.C.,
Superintendent of Markets etc.
C 9570

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any persons, having any claims against the estate of the late Flying Officer Donald Singleton Evans, No. 3 Squadron, Royal Air Force, are requested to submit same, with the necessary proofs to the undersigned, by Saturday 25th June 1921. Any claims received after this date, will not be considered.

V. R. S. WHITE, Flying Officer
President Committee Adjustment
No. 3 Squadron, Royal Air Force,
Ambala.
9605

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 58, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind during the year ending 31st March, 1922. Form tender and particular of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 20th June, 1921, to The CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS Bombay Presidency, Poona.
C9472
TA

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS of the above Association are offered for sale by the Defaulter Committee of the said Association. Intending purchasers should send in their written offers to the undersigned.

A. H. MADAN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Dalal Street, Fort.
C9388

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press. correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Typewriting. Apply with testimonials to RAWJI SOJPAL, Ballard Pier, Bombay.
A R440

WANTED.—A MILL EXPERT, possessing sound knowledge of Mill Machinery and erection work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore.
A R 9602

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED by a firm of European Solicitors, a qualified SOLICITOR or EFFICIENT MANAGING CLERK for conveyancing work. Apply in writing to Box No. 4068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9623

WANTED—Competent Acharya Patriotic, energetic and experienced TEACHERS, only should apply to the SECRETARY VILE PARLE RASHTRIYA SHALA Vile Parle, P. Andheri.
A R 445

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, for Bangali who can work a 200 I. H. P. Cordis Value Engine on a permanent post on Rs. 200 a month with free quarters, with knowledge of electricity and general workshop. Apply Box No. 4067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9621

WANTED.—CANVASSERS, smart and energetic, on Commission basis, liberal terms, and very good prospects for enterprizing men. Persons having good knowledge and experience in canvassing advertisements for Newspapers, Journals and Periodicals, need apply to Box No. 4054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9580

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE, competent to teach Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics to the High School Classes on Rs. 80-5-105-8-225. Provident Fund compulsory. Law study not allowed. SECRETARY, Anjuman High School, Nagpur (C. P.)
A C9610

WANTED—For the present temporarily, a MEDICAL MAN with qualifications. not lower than L.C.P.S. (Bom.) or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as Assistant Medical Inspector, Municipal Schools, on Rs. 160—10—200 per month, plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A. Apply by 10th June, 1921, to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay.
A C9563

WANTED—For Basrah and Baghdad first class ELECTRIC WIREMEN with knowledge overhead wiring. Applicants will be examined in Bombay. Pay Rs. 100 per month rising Rs. 25 end six months. Option of renewal for second year at Rs. 150 also free quarters and Rs. 30 month ration allowance and bonus. Only first class men need apply with testimonials to Box No. 4066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 442

WANTED.—A SECRETARY for the Ajmer Municipality on a salary of Rs. 350-20-450 p.m., with horse allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. Applicants should hold a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree or any other degree of a recognised University equivalent to it, and should be strong in English. He should be a man of good administrative capacity with experience of Municipal affairs. He will have to give security for Rs. 5,000 on taking charge of office. The appointment will be on probation for six months and if on the expiry of that period he is confirmed he will have to execute a bond to the effect that he shall remain in the service of the Municipality for at least 5 years. The post is non-pensionable. Candidates should submit their applications to the under signed, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by the 1st of August, 1921. CHAIRMAN, Municipal Committee, Ajmer. (Rajputana.)
A C 9611

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED--A GRADUATE, an UNDER-GRADUATE and a full-time GYMNASIUM MASTER for Esplanade High School. See the PRINCIPAL with written application on the 10th between 11 and 12.
A R443

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by experienced Piece Goods Salesman, well up in all styles—Manchester and Continantal goods. Apply Box No. 4063 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 436

EXPERT EDUCATIONIST is willing to work as part time secretary, companion or tutor, in return for comfortable lodging. Highest references. Write to Box No. 4064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R438

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—To Doctors—A Room for Medical hall in the best Hindu locality on Sandhurst Road. Apply Box No. 4058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 9603

TO LET--FLATS suitable for offices. Apply to Box No. 4067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R449

TO BE LET—No. 2 Bhaijiwanji Lane, first floor in Dr. Dalal and Brothers' house. Inquire on the premises.
C R401

FOR SALE or TO LET—A large bungalow with electric light, latest sanitary, arrangements, on Dadar Road. Apply Box No. 4035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R373

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Baug, Post Office Parel. Rent Moderate.
C R 403

TO LET—Large Fireproof GODOWNS in Esoof Buildings at Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to E. E. BANDOOKWALLA & CO., 15, Mount Road.
C R447

TO BE LET—BLOCKS at Mount Road, Mazagon, in new building, westerly view and opened from all sides with electric fittings. Apply there 10 to 12 a.m. ALLIMAHOMED VIRJEEBHAI.
C R446

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation in newly built building of Salemahomed Peermahomed Co., at Rebsch Street, West Agripada, near Byculla Club. Rent reasonable. Apply at the premises.
C R 414

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow UPPER FLOOR only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply to ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi, or Chagal Villa, Dadar.
C R448

TO LET—Pucca built spacious GODOWN, such as Insurance for Cotton secureable at 1 per cent. Jakeria Bunder Road, Sewri, Immediate possession. For rent and Terms apply:—DHARAMSI BHAVANJI, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.
C R419

TO LET very comfortable BLOCKS suitable for European and Parsi families, totally new building on Makba estate, opposite Richardson and Crudas, Parel Road. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., Baroda Street, Mandvi; or DHARAMSEY BHAVANJI, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.
C R268

TO LET for Vegetarian High Caste Hindoos only in a very healthy locality, newly built, airy and lighted family blocks, provided with electric light and separate accommodation of water pipe and W.C., near Sopari-bag Tram Terminus. Monthly rent only Rs. 61 to Rs. 65. Enquiries should be made of the PROPRIETOR, Krishna Building, Sopari-bag.
C R395

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building," Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C R 367

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two or three AIRY ROOMS, with or without kitchen, from Colaba to Grant Road, for a respectable family. Rent Rs. 50 to 100 Apply Box No. 4056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 423 A

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One "SUNBEAM" MOTOR CAR, touring body, 4-cylinder, 1921 latest Model, Brand New. Price very reasonable. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORUDIN & Co., 351-353, Abdool Rehiman Street, Bombay.
JA R398

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SALE—About 1,000 lbs. of Horse hair is available for sale. Offers to the COMMANDANT, BASE Remount Depot, Deolali.
N C 9620

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BOILER, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K C9572

FOR SALE—23 Platt's Single roller double acting GINS, complete with cenical bushes pulley 24in. by 6in. by 2 3/8in. all excellent working order. Apply MANAGER Berar Mills, Badnera.
K R 431

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER. 30ft. by 7ft.—6inft Diameter 200lbs. Pressure and some Looms and Dobbies, Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C9598

WANTED, IMMEDIATE delivery of MILL MACHINERY, complete from Blow Room to Weaving Department. Apply Box No. 4057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R424

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered F. O. R. Lahore. Apply BALAKRAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla.
R9551

WANTED—300 Looms brand new as well as secondhand with Winding, Warping and other preparatory machineries. Apply with full particulars to the undersigned. PURSHOTTAMDAS GOVINDLAL CONTRACTOR, 1828, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
K C9608

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One new or second hand STEAM ENGINE, compound condensing Rope driving of approved make in good condition capable of driving 60 Platt's Single Roller Gins. B. P. SAOJI Factory, Mulkapur, Berar.
K 409

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—REOPENED TO-DAY. Students enrolled daily for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Commercial, Law, etc. Special reduced fees till 15th June. Apply PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaway.
M R441

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, Ratlam State. (1) An experienced graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, for the post of Head Master, Darbar High School, Ratlam. (2) A graduate in science, for the post of Science Teacher, Darbar High School, Ratlam. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms, etc., to the Home Member, State Council, Ratlam.
M C9597

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted in July next (1) An M. A. in English as ASSISTANT PROFESSOR. Salary Rs. 150-5-175. (2) An INSTRUCTOR in Typewriting for the Allahabad Commercial Diploma classes. Salary Rs. 70. In both cases preference will be given to those who have had teaching experience. Applications—stating qualifications, age, and experience, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to The ACTING PRINCIPAL, "The Priory," Mussoorie. U. P.
M 9605

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Two complete new 5 tons F.W.D. MOTOR TRUCKS. What offers? Reply Box No. 4065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R439

FOR SALE—The MOTOR LAUNCH "WHELAN" in good running order is available for immediate delivery. Apply for particulars, etc., to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., P. B. 122. Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
T 9565

165 RUPEES Improved Model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter complete with carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List Price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	135
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	27
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	29
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ...	22
Underwood 5, new , used few days	825
Remington 10, new, used few days	875
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the two shares bearing Nos. 734 and 901 of the China Mills Co., Ltd., standing on the names of our clients VRAJDAS LALBHAI KHANDWALLA and RANGILDAS VARAJDAS KHANDWALLA, residing at Vadi Falia, Surat, are LOST or MISLAID. Our clients desire to apply to the Liquidator of the Company for payment in respect of the said shares. Any person or persons in possession of the said shares or making a claim in respect thereof are hereby required to give notice to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1921.

THAKORDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Vrajdas Lalbhai, Khandwalla and Rangildas Varajdas Khandwalla.
C9641

PUBLIC NOTICE.

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 36in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well as Indians of all closses and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagadli,
Near Muliji Jetha Market.
Bombay No. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KHIMJI HANSRAJ, of Cutch Mandir, married Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, lately a Clerk in a Mercantile Firm ..... Deceased.
Bai KESARBAI, widow of Thacker Khimji Hansraj, of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, now residing temporarily at Mahalaxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar
W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of May, 1921.
Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C9657

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YUSUF HAJI AHMED has contracted with our clients ABDUL HUSSEIN TYABALLY and EBRAHIM TYABALLY for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Janjikar Street (being a part of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Mandvi Koliwada Estate), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 593 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos 1852-53-57 and Street Nos. 311-313, 315, 317-21 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2412 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Sayed Street, on or towards the West by plot No. 3 of the said Mandvi Koliwada Estate, on or towards the North by Janjikar Street and on or towards the South partly by plot No. 5 of the said Mandvi Koliwada Estate and partly by a service passage and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1921.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C9635

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAGWANDAS NAGINDAS SHROFF and JAGMOHANDAS MOTILAL have purchased at the auction sale held at the instance of Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of Bai Hirabai, daughter of Thakar Jeraj Champsey and wife of Thaker Madhawdas Goculdas Pasta, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shamset Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 37 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:

That is to say, on or towards the East and North by a Gully and beyond the said Gully, on the West by the property of Jaikaran Hemji, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jamnadas Shevaklal and now of the purchasers and on or towards the South by the said Shamset Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 523, New No. 2524, Old Survey No. 3188 and New Survey No. 1924, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 600 and Street No. 14.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1921.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C9649

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2893 OF 1920.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of October, 1920.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 & 8 and O. VIII., r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. LALBHAI and AMRATLAL, a firm carrying on business as Certified Share and Stock Brokers at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, by their Manager, Jagabhai Bhogilal, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khara Kuwa outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KESHAVLAL NAROTTAMDAS, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Rs. 4,702-8-0, as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of July, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 29th day of October, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 29th day of October, 1920.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
9639

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
Sale of about 1311 Bales of fine Staple Cotton of various districts.

By the order of the Bank Concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Vardhuman Jetsi & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. at the godown of Messrs. Vardhuman Jetsi & Co., at 1A, Vardhuman Line Colaba the following.

1311 Bales about very fine staple cotton of various districts a deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION DEALERS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANT.
BONA-FIDE SALE

Of the stock in trade of the firm of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Son; Provision Dealers 87 Abdul Reheman Street.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will by order of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Sons, the proprietors who are retiring from the business sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of June, 1921 and on subsequent days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the premises as above, the whole of the stock in trade of the above firm consisting of 1— C. & B. Jams and Jellies; Mortons provisions of all kinds, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, South wells provisions Pears and other known makers Soap, Patent Medicines, and similar other kinds of provisions of well-known and standard brands.

The goods will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 2,000 CWTS. BRASS STRIP.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales) surplus Government stores and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. F. Haidery and Co., sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the Government stores depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri, the following.

2000 cwt Brass strip.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN STEEL BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The American Trading Co., Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on SATURDAY the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor Messrs. Bard and Co., of Bombay the following steel Bars:—

142 Bdls. 1988 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
77 Bdls. 1078 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
104 Bdls. 1848 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
139 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
139 Bdls. 1946 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
760 Bdls. 10640 Pieces.
914 Bundles round steel bars mark M. R. Y. & Co. End red green and white.
1005 Bundles round steel bars mark E. H. End yellow and white paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas solicitors for the mortgagees Messrs. the Hindustan Cooperative Insurances Co. Ltd. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nathumal Hemraj Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Wednesday, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by virtue of the power of sale contained in Indenture of mortgage dated 24th March, 1920, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the structure or dwelling house standing thereon situate in the registration subdistrict of Bombay at Dadar and containing by admeasurement about 2000 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. 306 and 336 New No. 4007 Old Survey No. 567, New Survey No. 9—8263 and assessed under Municipality of Bombay G Ward No. 3365 and Street No. 56 and bounded on the North by properties of D. D. Dadarker and Merwanji M. Eranee on South partly by property of Haji Hassam Haji Mahomed and partly by Marshall De Souza on West by Lady Jamsetji Road on East by property of M. R. Jaykar and it is now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas solicitors or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 8th June, 1921.
BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY. & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS SHIPCHANDLERS, FACTORY OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Brand New American Motor Launches, Brand New "Wolverine" Motor Marine Engines, "Hercules" Gas Oil Engines, Pumps, Jacks, Propellers and Shaftings and other Accessories for Motor Boat Engines.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Star Automobile Co.'s Rooms, next to the Imperial Cinema in the compound of Sir Mangaldas on Lamington Road, under instructions of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail, Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Haji Casam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail, Haji Dawood, the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Suleman Hasam Saudagar, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the estate of the deceased.

rn(,0uCd s35kaa ffss.nHPlainti hrdluouinu uu
2 Brand New American Steel Motor Launches with 12 h.p. Keremath Engines complete.
2 Brand new American wooden motor launches with 12 h.p. Kerenath Engines complete.
2 Brand New Wolverine Motor Marine Engines 42 brake h.p.
3 "Hercules" gas oil engines (1 of 3 h.p., 1 of 6 h.p. and 1 of 9 h.p.
4 Pump Jacks for pumping well water.
8 cases steel shaftings for motor boat engines.
1 case Bronze propellers for motor launches.
1 lot Brass bolt nuts, copper wire nails, stuffing boxes, round deck plates, flag cuplings and galvanized pulleys etc. for motor boats.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1921.

OWING TO THE SPECIAL REQUEST AND "IDE" HOLIDAY

Messrs. K. D. BROTHERS WILL REVIVE FOR ONE DAY ONLY

TO-DAY 8th JUNE THEIR EXTRA-ORDINARY PRODUCTION.

"DAMAGED GOODS"
"DAMAGED GOODS"
"DAMAGED GOODS"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Usual rate no enhancement in prices.

Children under 16 will not be admitted.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

WHISEY.

Pure SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDS, cheap quality 6/- proof gallon filled, about 10 over-proof, Hogsheads 140/- each, and 26/- per case of one dozen Black Quarts, 25 u.p., and with good age 30/- per case 20 u.p. f. o. b. Glasgow.
TERMS Cash Nett against Bills of Lading through any Bank in London.
COWEN & CO.,
23, Harp Lane, LONDON, E.C. 3.

KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep. 5. 847

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D.D. Postwalla & Co.
875, Hornby Road, FORT.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AND PROPERTIES AT BHANDUP.

On SUNDAY, the 12th of June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, will sell, by Public Auction, at the place the Undermentioned very valuable plots of land and properties under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., and on account and at risk of the defaulting mortgagors Messrs. Kallianji Vardhman Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested 4 in the Vendors as the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part and the said Kalianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasuremet about 19 Acres 33 Gunthas 278 square yards situated in the Island of Salsette in the Zilla of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette being a part of Bhandup estate of which no Government Survey has been made and bounded as follows. on or towards the West by the Bombay Agra Road on or towards the South by the Road leading from the Bhandup station to meet the Bombay Agra Road on or towards the East partly by the Railway Line and partly by the Kanjur Khote land bearing Pavai Survey No. 160 and on towards the North by a part of the Kanjur Khote Estate bearing survey No. 162 of Pavai Khote and by the Bhandup Gowthan.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land or ground with the hereditments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote Village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey Nos. or entry Nos.) in Pote Tukdi Sastee Jilla Thana admeosuring 3¼ of a Pand or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Agra Road, on or towards the West by the property of Krashnaji Govind Sane on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup and on or towards the North by the property of Gopal Dhondhia Chorga with the appertenances and which said premises were formarly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government Survey has been made and therefore bears no Survey numbers or Entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring ¾ of a Bigha or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Laxaman Ramji on or towards the West by the property of Ranchod Shimpi on or towards the South by the property of Dhondhu Ganu Chorga and the road leading to the Tank and on or towards the North by the property of Dhondhu Ganu Chorga with their appertenances and which the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte, Jilla Thana admeasuring 4½ of a Pand or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Land belonging to Ganu Madhoo Patil on towards the West by the land belonging to Daya Dhulia and or towards the North by land belonging to Rambhao Kasaria and or towards the South by the Garden land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup with their appertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no survey has been made and therefore bears no survey number and entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Satte Jilla Thana admeasuring 3½ of a Pand or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the property of Sindia Jadav Patil, on towards the West and North by the property of Baloo Hasha Pawar and on or towards the South by the property of Dhandhi Nathia Kolvekar together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation the said Bai Virbai widow if Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey made and therefor bears no survey number or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 4½ of a Pand and 4½ Kathias equivalent to 1785 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Khimji Tejpal Mota on or towards the West and South by land belong formerly to Narayan Appa Dandekar and now of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey and or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup together with their uppertenance and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 5 Gunthas or thereabouts equivivalent to 827 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East and North by land formerly belonging to Narayen Atmaram Alia Appa Dandekar and now of the said Bai Virbai widow or Vardhman Jetsey and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Kalianji Vardhman together with the uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Virbai widow of Wardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditamants and premises standing thereon situat in the Khoti village of Bhandup (whereof no Government Survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 4223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Agra Road on towards the West partly by the property of Dhondhu Ganu Chorga and partly by land belonging to the said Kalianji Vardhman on or towards the South by the property belonging to Khimji Tejpal together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formarly and are now in the occupation of Bai Virbai widow of Wardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no entry numbers and Survey number) in Pote Tukdi Sastti Jilla Thana admeasuring 7572 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Nulla and beyond it by the Public road on or towards the West partly by the property of Nalha Odaji Seth and partly by the Road leading to the tank and partly by the property of Rambhao Babaji Seth on or towards the South partly by the Road leading to the Tank and partly by the Land belonging to Ganpat Dandu Chorga and on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to Rambhao Babaji Seth and partly by the land of Dhaia Dhula and partly by the property of Ganpat Dandu Chorga together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kalianji Vardhman or his tenants.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village of Bhandup whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no Survey Numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastti Jilla Thana admeasuring 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East. West and South by land formerly belonging to Chaturbhuj Lakhaji and now of the said Kalianji Wardhman and on or towards the North by the Land belonging to Rambhao Babaji Dandekar together with their appertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of said Kalianji Vardhman or his tenants.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their offices at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a large four-storied building and a two-storied one at Khadak Street, alias Dubra Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, 8th of June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned very valuable properties under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Messrs. Kallianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Narsey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Venders at the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May, 1918 and made between the mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part and the agreement dated the 8th day of April, 1919, and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part the Said Kallianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Chamber Wada first road otherwise Israil Mohoila Cross Lane otherwise Khadak Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 980, 1061 new No. 6710 Old Survey No. 326 and New Survey No 2/2378 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1729 Street No. 17/21 Khadak Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Passage and Israil Mohoila on or towards the West by the said Chambhar Wada first Road otherwise Israil Mohoila first lane otherwise Khadak Street aforesaid on or towards the North partly by the property of Joseph Ezekiel and partly by the property of Khanbai widow of Ezekiel Borakar and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Madan Jetsey and Vardhman Netsey and now of Laljji Lakhamsey and Keshavji Hansraj together with their appurtenances and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 176 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1054 New Nos. 6779 Old Survey No. 318 and New Survey No. 2904 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1717 and Street No. 18/20 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of the Khadak Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Khadak Street on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Keshavji Jadavji on or towards the North and South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the Vendors' attorneys Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.

BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E. C. 2.
PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.
NEW YORK—Wall Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
Brazil (9 Branches).
East Africa (9 Branches).
West Africa (15 Branches).
Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.

Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.

Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
E. da Modsirte, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th June 1921.

On London in Paris	—	—	47 00
In Germany	—	—	248 00
In Italy	—	—	73 5/
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—	£5 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	—	£5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	—	—	£6 5/8
— — — 6 m st	—	—	£7
Rents 5%	..	..	—

New York, 4th June, 1921

Demand Bills	—	—	384.75

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 4th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C & F Calcuttta June, Sellers—	—	—	—24/6
Do. June July Sellers	—	—	—22/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—	—	—23 6
Fine White Java. F Karachi June-July, Sellers	—	—	— 23/9

Tone:—Small business doing at unchanged rates.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 4th June 1921

tockholm	—	—	16.91
Christiania	—	—	25 43
Amsterdam	—	—	11.31
Switzerland	—	—	22.23
Belgium	—	—	46 83
Athens	—	—	(4 50

LINSEED CALCUTTA June July Sellers — 19 1/8

Firmly held

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 6th June, 1921.

July	—	—	12 44-8
Oct.	—	—	13 15-12
Jan.	—	—	13 67-9

Liverpool, 6th June, 1921.

July	—	—	8 12-3
October	—	—	8 51-2
January	—	—	8 73-3
March	—	—	8 82-3

London, 2nd June, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	—	1/3 3/8	steady.
Bar silver Spot	—	24	Quiet
Bar Gold	—	107/7	Firm

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 1st June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	—	Nil
,, to Continent	—	7,000
Futures at New York July		12.74-19
Futures at New York Oct.		13.56-19
Futures at New York Jan		13.99-21
Spot Cotton at New York	—	12 90-20
,, Orleans	—	11 75-13
Tone of Spot Cotton:— July		12 31-16
Futures at New Orleans— Oct.		13 02-20

Cotton Markets are closed to day

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	6 3/4
Cotton Bills	—	3.91.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	—	99 1/4
,, ,, Foreign	—	67 3/4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	—
July	8.25—2
Aug.	8.38—3
Sep.	—
Oct	8 61—1
Nov.	—
Dec.	(Unchanged) 8-78 —
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
Apl.	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	—7 88-12
July	—8 18- 9
August	—8 32- 9
September—	—8 44- 7
October	—8 57- 5
November—	—8 68- 5
December	—8 75- 3
January	—8 80- 3
February	—8 84- 3
March	—8 88- 3
April	—8 91- 3
May	—8 94- 3

Tone:—Easy

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14 25Unchgd
July	14 25 —
Aug.	14/25 —
Sept.	14/30 —
Oct.	14/40 —
Nov.	14/45 ...
Dec.	14/50 —
Jan.	14/55 —

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	—	—	4.40
,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	4 90
,, ,, Fine	—	—	5.55
,, G. 1 Oomra, Good	—	—	5.40
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	5.90
,, ,, ,, Fine	—	—	6.15
,, M.G Broach, Good	—	—	7.05
,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	7.30
,, ,, Fine	—	—	7 55
,, Scinde, Good	—	—	4 28
,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	4 78
,, ,, Fine	—	—	5.09

METALS.

London, 1st June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	—	£73
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	£73
Copper Braziers	—	£112
Yellow Metal	—	£21
Hard Spelter	—	£21
Cortugated Sheets..	—	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris... Francs — 46.43

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/, 1960/90		£717/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 °/,	—	£79 —1/8
War Loans 5 °/, 1929/47	—	£88 1/8—5/16
Consols 2 1/2 °/,	—	.. £46 5/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ °/,		.. £37 unchged
Indian Stock-3½ °/, Sterling Loans		57 3/4 ,,
Government Securities 3 °/,		.. £50 3/4 ,,
7 per-cent Indian Loan		.. £3 1/2premium

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August... 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe June, — —8 1/4

Tone:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, 1st June, 1921

RAPESEED, Feroszepore nsual Bold May June July value... ...£19

RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship... ... ... —

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs: ex-Ship June July Quoted £181/4

TONE OF RAPESEED:—Dull.. —

LINSEED, Bombay par 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June July.. — — £19 1/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—fully steady

LINSEED Argentine Plate May June sellers Quiet — — — £17 1/4

Do June Agust — — — £17

COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound ... delivered per tone. JuneJuly — £933/4

TORIA RAPESEED:—June July sellers £20

WHEATS.

London, 1st June, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. May-June sellers	..	82
BARLETTA RUSSG—621/2 lbs.	—	.. 79
AUSTRALIAN Quoted	—	— 76

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£93Exrights
National Bank	£39 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 7th June, 1921

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August,	...	—342
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	— 249
Fully Good Bengal	September ..		—
Fine Oomra	July,	—	— 295
,,	September,	—	3091/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 7th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	...	— 343
Fully Good Bengal	July,	—	— 250
Fully Good Bengal	September ..		
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	— 297
,,	September,	—	310

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 7th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fi Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	273	258	243
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	315	305	290 —
M.G. Central P. No. 1	345	335	320 —
M.G. Central P. No 2	330	320	305
M.G. Broach	340	320	315
Southerns 7	360	350	335

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th June, 1921.

Cotton	18496	Bs
Wheat	28001	Cwts
Linseed	8798	,,
Rape, etc.	765	,,
Gingellyseed	856	,,
Poppyseed	105	,,
Groundnuts	728	,,
Castorseed	1865	,,
Rice	5578	,,
Myrabolliams	586	,,
Cottonseed	7949	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	4368	,,
Juvar	1324	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	487	,,
Bajra	2603	,,
Coal	3572	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 7th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/16
Bank Demand	1-3 11/32
Doc. Acceptances 3m/s	1-3 13/16
Fcs. Demand	290
American Dollars	413
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	266
Japan	195
Singapore	182

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

7th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1	87	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

	per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	94	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	103	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panchatka Sulsi		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		57	0	0
Brass-Bars		86	8	0
Lead		55	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6-30 p. m. 7th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	68	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	78	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	74	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	70	0	0
Teelseed Black —	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White —	14	4	0
Groundnuts —	68	0	0
Mowraseed —	7	0	0
Barley —	47	0	0
Castorseed —	47	0	0
Vrur Cotton Seeds	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May —			—
Wheat June-July —			—
Wheat Sept. —	10	0	6
Wheat Oct.-Nov. —			—
Linseed May —			—
Linseed Sept. —	15	15	6
Linseed Dec. —			—
Rapeseed April-May —			—
Rapeseed June-July —			—
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			—
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			—
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			—
Wheat June-July —			—
Wheat Aug.-Sept. —			—
Wheat Oct. Nov. —			—
Linseed Sept. —			—
Linseed Dec. —			—

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The market for jute shares ruled strong to-day and fairly large business was reported. Howrah advanced to Rs. 32 and closed slightly easier. In coal section prices ruled steady but only a small turnover was put through. In the miscellaneous section good business was reported with a demand for Ganges Ropes and Hume Pipes. Dunbar Cotton was quiet but steady closing at about Rs. 286. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 46-12 x.d., Ghusick 25, Jainty Central 16, Kasta 6-8 prem, Patmohna 10-12, Standard 79-8, Nagpur 14.

Jute:—Albion 255, Auckland 208 s.l., Belvedere 360 s.l., Dalhousie 348 s.l., Fort William 270 s.l., Empire 51, Fort Gloster 705 s.l., Gourepore 700, Gondalpara 845, Howrah 31-10 and 32-4 s.l., Hooghly 65, Kamarhatty 655, Kanknarrah 433 s.l., Kinnison 820 s.l., Khardah 350, Lansdowne 255 s.l., Northbrook 50-8, Reliance 62-4 s.l., Standard 360 s.l. Waverley 8-8.

Miscellaneous:—Aga United Mills 6-14, British India Corporation (ord) 10-12 and Deferred 15-4 and Preferred 105, Burmah Finance and Mining Corporation 6-8, Buktiarpur Behar Railway 62 s.l., Clive Engineering 6-4, Dunbar Cotton 386 and 392 s.l., Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 165 s.l., Hume Pipe 9-6, Imperial Bank 1106 Contry 299, Kesoram Cotton 15-2, Indian Wood Products 1-4 discount, Port Shipping 22-4, Premier Soap 10, Titaghur Paper 32-8 s.l.

Tea:—Jutlibari 5-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-14 and small Lots were done at Rs. 60-2. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100-4 and 1928 at 100-4 per cent.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Monday	13th June	m4 58	25 8
		5 13a	26 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Monday	13th June	m 10 47	18 11

THEFT OF EARTH.

ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF 2 MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

There is an interesting case being heard before the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, who also once a week holds his court at Kurla. In this case, a Pathan by the name of Dinnekhan Cassumkhan is being charged by the Kurla Police with theft, and one of the remarkable features of the case is that two officials connected with the Kurla Municipality are alleged to have given their support to the accused from behind the screen.

In this case the complainant is one Mr. Gaspar Jacinto Pereira, who is a large landowner of Kurla and foreman printer in the High Court Press. He, it appears, owns a plot of land in which there is a ditch and a small hillock. There seems to have been a verbal contract between the complainant and the accused, giving the latter the right for a certain consideration of removing earth from the hillock and levelling it down with the surrounding land and also removing earth thrown out of the ditch. The accused, it is alleged, when digging the hillock found it quite rocky and unsuitable for his purpose, and so without much ado, he got his men to excavate earth from the surrounding land which it is alleged he was not justified in doing. The accused thus removed earth of the value of Rs. 12,000. The complainant protested against the unwarranted act of the accused, but the accused it is alleged threatened to rip open the complainant's abdomen and do him other injury, if he attempted to stop the digging operation.

The complainant then, it appears reported the matter to the police, and the Sub-Inspector questioned the accused on the subject, when the accused, it is alleged, expressed regret at what had occurred and said it was all due to the stupidity of his ignorant men and he also pretended to be very angry with them. When the complainant, however, was recorded and cognisance taken of it and the accused was again questioned as to what he had to say to the charge against him, replied that he would continue the excavating earth and that his vakil had advised him that he was quite within his rights in doing so. The accused then, it is said, wrote two defiant letters to the Sub-Inspector, Mr. Joseph, threatening to take action against him if he took cognisance of the case.

The Sub-Inspector consulted his superiors, and the accused was arrested for theft and locked up. He was subsequently, released on bail.

The case is proceeding.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The extent to which blindness prevails is generally too little realized. According to the last Census figures the number of the totally blind in the Bombay Presidency is 39,058. The census figures which only include the totally blind are two to four times too low. It is also not realized how many of the blind of all ages are capable of cure. Apart from those already blind the amount of eye diseases, which if neglected so often lead to blindness is enormous. Any school will show a large number of children suffering from conjunctivitis (sore eyes) and grannuar lids (trachoma) and the presence of these diseases in schools is an indication of the extent to which they prevail among the general population. The general though not invariable rule is that blindness is in inverse proportion to rainfall. But most of these eye diseases, if taken in time will readily yield to medical treatment of the simplest kind, whilst neglect leads to a loss or impairment of vision, so that it is almost a truisum to say that more than half the blindness is preventable. This Association tries to get in all these cases for treatment.

The aims and objects of the Association are:—

(1) To explain (a) by lectures aided by lanterns and charts, (b) by the issue and distribution of pamphlets, handbills, books and other literature to the public generally, the nature and character of eye diseases and the precautions necessary to avoid them.

(2) To establish and help dispensaries, etc. for the treatment of eye diseases.

(3) To train up and engage a staff of helpers for the treatment of eye diseases.

(4) To provide free medical treatment and other necessary assistance to persons who are unable to pay for it.

(5) To help persons who are totally blind or of defective eye-sight to acquire literary and industrial knowledge and training and to help them in obtaining employment.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY IN TANGANYIKA.

A Government of India press communique dated 20th May says that it is announced for general information that the third sale by public auction of Enemy Property in Tanganyika Territory will take place on the 2nd August 1921 at 10-30 a.m instead of on the 13th June as previously advertised. The fourth sale will also take place on the same date. The fourth schedule of properties to be sold is published in the East African Standard of the 30th April 1921. Copies of the schedule may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory or from this Department. Notice of subsequent sales will be published as received.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer!

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

Sole Agents:—

Comar & Co.

[Army Contractors
Frere Road.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marquis per s.s. Karapora close at 9-0 a.m.
Banks closed: Ramzan Id (all Bombay Post Offices to work as on Sundays.)

THURSDAY, June 9.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
The Bombay Tanneries Ltd., Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Annual Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 5-30 p.m.
Superscribed mails for Singapore, Sanghai & Japan per "Hakota Maru" close at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 10.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. "Umsonga" close at 6-30 p.m.
Results of the School Leaving Examination, University Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The Wardha Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Apollo Pier, 10-30 a.m.
The s.s. Dongola with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana today (Wednesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kashgar with the outward Mails, of the 26th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daru-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapora will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th June.
Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.
Superscribe mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Hakota Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 9th June.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the interruption of the Jamaica-Porto Rico cable telegrams for the British West Guiana, St. Croix and St. Thomas are subject to delay. Deferred telegrams for the above places will not be accepted

CONGRESS ELECTION.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held at Santa Cruz on the 5th instant, Mr. V. J. Patel was elected a delegate to the All-India Congress Committee.

LECTURE BY MR. ARUNDALE.

Mr. G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture in the Israelite School Hall, Mazagon, on the "Bases of Indian Education" today (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Israelite High School Old Students' Union.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The inaugural address of the 2nd session of the Israelite Brotherhood will be delivered by Dr. D. J. Solomon of Junagad, tomorraw, (Thursday), at 8 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the Institution, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Capt. Jacob Ezekiel will preside.

DEATH FROM FALLING OF BEAM.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sitaram Tanoo, a khalasi, aged 18 years. The deceased was on Monday, in his prow at the Victoria Dock, when beams were being lowered from a steamer into his prow. The string of the winch suddenly collided with the steamer, and a beam struck on his head. He fell into the sea and disappeared. His body was found floating after some hours
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death

A CHEQUE DISHONOURED.

Mr. Mahomedbhai Gulamhoosein, a merchant, having his office at Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police that one Vithal Ramaji Mandli, purchased four motor cars from him and the cars were sent to Talegaon under his instruction. But when Mr. Mahomedbhai went there to receive payment, Vithal passed a cheque to him for Rs. 11,000, as part payment of the total cost of the cars, which amounted to Rs. 36,000. On the cheque being presented to the Imperial Bank, for encashment, it was dishonoured.
The police have arrested the accused and are making further enquiries in the matter.

TEMPERENCE AT DADAR.

The picketing is going on smoothly and having its influence over the liquor-drinking people smoothly. The sympathy of the people is quite manifest, and the shop-keepers also will be sympathetic, if they are made to realise the value of their sacrifice
The people however, have not yet given good response for volunteering, but it is expected that a week's strenuous work of the first enthusiastic batch will surely impress other volunteers to come forward in members
The second of the series of Temperence Lectures was given on Monday the 6th instant by Mr. K. P. Khadilker, Editor, "Lokmanya." In his impressive and argumentative speech he clearly defined that the Swaraj movement and the Temperence movement must go hand in hand. It did not get success before because it was taken simply as a moral movement, but success was never possible when rulers of the people were of drinking class. Now the new Swaraj movement wants purification, and so it is good that the Swaraj and Temperence movements are worked together.
The Editors of "Modhukar and Lokshahi." Messrs. Gore and Hadap also spoke on the subject.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR PICKETING

Picketing in Dadar is in full swing and volunteers from all classes are requested to come forward for work. A meeting of all the enlisted and intending volunteers will be held today (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the office of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, when further instructions will be given

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following is the report of the Executive Health Officer for the week ended June 4:—
The total mortality 914 was 88 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 48.52. The figures for the 23rd week of 1920 were mortality 776 and death-rate 41.19; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 803 and the death-rate 42.63.
The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 23 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 408 against 33 and 442 respectively in the preceding week. Notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 224 were among infants under one year of age. 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.
Cholera—caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Small-pox—caused 17 attacks and 9 deaths; and Plague—declined to 25 attacks and 10 deaths.
The number of live-births registered during the week was 347 against 328 in the 23rd week of 1920 and 352 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

PORBANDAR STONE CO., LTD.

The prospectus of the above Company, an advertisement of which appears elsewhere in this issue, shows that the Company, after acquiring certain existing concessions, intends to carry on the business of quarrying in the Porbandar State, also to get "certain other quarries in the neighbourhood, the acquisition of which will place in the hands of the Company the sole monopoly of the Porbandar White Stone." "The Company", it is further stated, "intends to employ its own ships in which to transport the stone to different destinations and motor-trucks will be utilised to carry the stone from place to place." The prospectus assures the prospective shareholders thus: "The economic principles on which the Company will work and the immense scope in the line of business which the Company proposes to handle, coupled with the advantages conceded by the State ensure a very profitable working of the business of the Company and the Directors have every reason to believe that the business of the Company will yield a handsome return to the shareholders."
The Directors of the concern are: Sir G. K. Parekh, and Messrs. M. Hajibhoy, G. Tricumji R. Bhawan and V. Karsandas.

ASPHALTUM IN PLACE OF TAR.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had purchased from the Standard Oil Company of New York, 39 cwts., and 10 lbs. of Asphaltum for experimental use in place of tar on a portion of Cadel Road, was considered.
The Committee recorded the letter.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bomway, June 7.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-11-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-13/32.
D. D. on London 1/3-7/16.
D. D. on Paris.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 188.
American Cross rate dollars 3.81.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 47.
London Silver spot D. 34d.
London Silver forward D. 33-7/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 86-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper 60.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Mu nicipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market opened weak but steady
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150. By. Cotton 1150, By. Dyeing 1750 xrt. Century 1210, Cent. India 4265, Colaba Land 2685, Crescent 652/8, Currimbhoy 1600, David 1645m, Fadulbhoy 1500 N. Finlay 1150, Ind. Bleaching 182/8 xd. Ind. Malwa 637/8, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3415, New Great 857/8, Pearls 1170, Phoenix 1155, Shapurji 353/12, Simplex 797/8, Swan 1130, Swadeshi 4150.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 695, By. Burma 590, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/12, By. Tramway 131/4, By. Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 39, Ind. Cement 335. Katni Ord. 292/8, Katni Defd 1420, New India Ins. 2 dis, Shivrajpur 31. Tata Ord. 127/8, Tata Defd. 655, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

COLOUR-MARKET.

June, 7.

The market passes quiet having inquiries in Directs and Alizarine in limited quantity. The values are almost the same, but the exact rates are not known in absence of actual business passing. The tone is weak, but some favourable change is anticipated.
Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 700 to 725 per cask.
Congo-Red, Rs. 3/8/0 to 4/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, zu. Rs. 17/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 6 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.

WARNING TO INDIAN LABOURERS

The following Press Note has been issued by the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay:—
The Government of Bombay is informed that there is no demand in France for unskilled labour and that Indian labourers are warned against having any dealings with any persons professing to be able to obtain employment for them as unskilled labourers in France. A number of Indian labourers who had acted on such promises have recently had to be repatriated from France after having exhausted all their resources.

FLAWS IN BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

MR. PAYMASTER PROPOSES REMEDIES

The following are some extracts from the fourth of the series of lectures on The Working of the Bombay Rent Acts, delivered (by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader), on the 15th May last, Rao Bahadur S. L. Talmakhi in the chair.
"In the present lecture I shall further point out the defects in our Bombay Rent Acts that have been discovered by a working of the Acts during the last 3 years.
"Continued increase in Ejectment Proceedings. The statistics for the year 1920 confirm the conclusions drawn by me in my first two lectures on the working of the Rent Acts. Although fixity of tenure was the avowed object of the Rent Acts, the number of ejectment proceedings filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court has not shown any abatement, but they are on the contrary increasing every year. While the total number of suits tried in the above court in the year 1920 showed a decrease, ejectment suits, as they are losely called in that court, showed an increase of nearly more than 83 per cent. in that year over the previous year, as the following table will show:

Year.	Total No. of Suits.	Ejectment Suits
1918	24,838	1,383
1919	26,045	1,086
1920	25,902	1,840

PROFITEERING TENANTS.

Another mischievous class has of late sprung up viz. that of "profiteering tenants." When the necessity for the enactment of a special rent measure for the protection of tenants first arose, it was on account of the rapacity of owners of property and their middle-men or rent farmers. The latter have been hard hit—and very properly—by the bringing into force of two successive Rent Acts in Bombay which make the receipt of rent in excess of standard rent illegal. Their activities were checked with tolerable effectiveness, but owing to the operation of these very Rent measures and the laxity of some of their provisions, another class of profiteers has now sprang up like mushroom that has been taking an undue advantage of the new protective enactments, and nullifying their intended beneficent effect. It cannot however be said that the class of owners of properties has largely improved or has ceased to profiteer, but a new class has come into existence, that has been reaping a rich harvest taking advantage of the necessities of the present time, and the shortage of house accommodation, so that the profiteering land-owner is in some cases a very mild individual, compared to the newly-fangled "profiteering tenant." This upstart has taken the place of the rent-farmer. If however you dive deep into this question, it is the same cormorant-the rentfarmer, that has re-appeared in the guise of a tenant. What the rent-farmer was to his tenant, the present profiteering tenant is to his sub-tenant, the only difference being that while the rent—farmer in most cases did not occupy any portion of the building of which he had taken a contract as a business with the object of sub letting portions thereof to different persons, the "profiteering tenant" is, or was, in many cases in full occupation of the whole premises rented by him primarily for his own use, a portion whereof he sub-lets at an exorbitant rent, and thereby makes an undue profit or "profiteers".
This class of "profiteers" is daily coming into more and more prominence. In fact, they are creatures of the present hard conditions brought about by excessive over-crowding, and the consequent shortage of house accommodation, in the city.
Continuing Mr. Paymaster says:—"What should be done to check the profiteering activities of such profiteering tenants, who are the oppressors of their sub-tenants? The remedy that suggests itself is to withdraw at once the rights granted to tenants over their sub-tenants of making the latter vacate premises sub-let on the ground that the same are required by the tenant (styled landlord) for his own use.
"A class of tenants has become so callous and shame-faced that it openly advertises for sub-letting flats demanding premium from those who want to rent them. There is not the least doubt that the beneficent object of the Rent Act is thus defeated. Legally, neither the landlord nor the tenant can receive a single pie either by way of bonus or puggree in addition to the Standard Rent. The sub-tenant is as well entitled to the protection of the Rent Act as the tenant. If the matter is closely gone into, it will be found that there are to-day very few people in Bombay living in Standard Rent premises, who do not pay anything more than they are liable for under the Rent Act. Some of the victims of such practices rightly call them "Organised Loot." It is therefore necessary to revise the Rent Act by giving the **landlord**, be he the owner of property or a **tenant**, a fair percentage of increase in addition to what he gets at present as shown in my first lecture. It is needful to stop profiteering by tenants no less than by landlords.

PROFITEERING BY CORPORATE BODIES."

"It is well known that under the Bombay Rent Act, nothing more than standard rent can be charged by the land-lord, be he a private individual, a public corporation or even Government. The Law does not allow a private land-lord to evade it by the subterfuge of inviting a tender or of a public auction. The standard rent is Standard Rent, and it is an addition of 10 per cent. over the rent received in January 1916. You cannot ascertain it by receiving private tenders or inviting offers or bids at a public auction. Neither the Improvement Trust can determine the rent in this way, nor the Port Trust, either on the plea of development or securing an increment to public funds. It is the tenant or the lessee that has to be given protection and not to replenish the Exchequer of a Public Body. It is, to my mind, profiteering all the same, if excessive rents go to private pockets or to swell public funds. Cases have happened in which public bodies have, after the passing of the Rent Act, seeing that there was a rise in the market brought about by speculators in land, called for tenders and thus charged rents at 5 and 6 times those at which the same plots had been let out in January 1916, so that if for instance the rent was originally at the rate of ten annas per Kathi, some public bodies do not scruple to increase the amount all at once to Rs. 11 or 13 per Kathi. These bodies apply the pleasing unction to their soul that the rents do not go to the private pockets of the Directors of their Board, but they seem to forget that their action leads to profiteering all round, their example being followed by private landlords. Thus prices become artificially inflated, and along with them, rents. It is a pity that the subsidiary Rent Act applicable to small premises does not touch these public bodies. Otherwise, some of the active members of those bodies would be liable to prosecution, as owners of "small premises" are, under Section 7 of Bom. Act VII 1918, which lays down a penalty of a thousand rupees for those who charge even an anna more than the rent prescribed under the Act.

THE REMEDY.

I would therefore suggest that the receiving of rents in excess of the standard rent should be made penal in case of all premises, small or large, as they have done in Calcutta and Rangoon and more recently in England. The larger the premises, the greater the excess, and so the greater should be the punishment. When you punish the owners of small properties, it is neither just nor equitable that you should allow those having big mansions to go "scot free." If you catch the small fry, you should not allow the bigger whales and sharks to work their wicked will without let or hindrance. It is the big folk whose example the smaller individuals try to follow. Our Tenants' Association should therefore urge that the penal clause should be made applicable to all landlords, whatever the amount of rent they receive for individual premises. Even in the case of public bodies, the end does not justify the means. Whatever the process by which the result is arrived at, if the process is vicious the result is no less, and therefore it is necessary that such practice must be nipped in the bud. Public bodies should not be allowed to violate the clear provisions of the law by any mode of ascertaining the market value or the rent that they may ingeniously adopt. The Calcutta Legislative Council has, it seems, tried to exempt the Improvement Trust of that city from the operation of the Rent Act. Be it said to the credit of Bombay that no one outside the body of the Trust itself has ever made the least suggestion of either exempting the Trust or any other public body, however powerful or influential it may be, from the provisions of the Rent Act.
Even the Directors or Agents of Limited companies purchase properties at fancy prices, and charge 300 or 400 per cent. more than the standard rent for premises therein. They do not feel any compunction in so doing. They seem to imagine that they are entitled in law to charge as much rent as would permit them to realize a proper "Terikh", as it is called, or rate of interest, conveniently forgetting the fact that it is not the "Terikh" which is the standard rent under the Act, or a reasonable rate of interest accrued on the investment, but it is the rent of the same premises in January 1916 with an addition of 10 per cent. thereto, that is defined as standard rent under the Bombay Rent Act. Some such purchasers justify the exorbitant rents they charge on the ground that they are entitled in law to occupy the buildings they have purchased, and since they give up such right, and allow the existing tenant to remain in the same premises, they are not doing anything wrong or against the Act in charging excessive rents. But this is one of the main contributory causes of the constant rise in prices and the consequent rise in wages. Under the present state of the law, the tenant quietly pays the increase in rent demanded, however excessive it is, otherwise, he knows, that the landlord has got a ready plea at his elbow to have him ejected, viz., by requiring the premises for his own "so-called" use, or pretending to develop the property by pulling it down and having a new one built on the original site. Thus unless the receiving of anything in excess of the standard rent in the case of all properties, whatever the rent may be, (including those the standard rent of which is over Rs. 20) is made penal, rents that are trebled and quadrupled at a bound, without any scruple or compunction, will not go down and prices will jump up with them.
The fine should be imposed by a Magistrate (and not by the President of the Tribunal or by a Civil Court) as provided in our Bombay Rent Act VII of 1918. The section on this subject should be framed on the lines of S. 8 of the latest Consolidated British Rent Act (10 and 11 Geo. V. Ch. 17) which is as follows:—
Sec. 8 (2) "A person requiring any payment or the giving of any consideration in contravention of this section (i.e., as a condition of the grant, renewal, or continuance of a tenancy or sub-tenancy of any dwelling-house) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, and the court by which he is convicted may order the amount paid or the value of the consideration to be repaid to the person by whom the same was made or given but such order shall be in lieu of any other method of recovery prescribed by this Act."

PRESS LAWS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TOO SHORT FOR PRESS ASSOCIATION TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE.

(Associated Press.)

In reply to an invitation from the Home Member Government of India, Simla, the following telegram was sent by the Hon. Secretary, Press Association of India, in connection with the Indian Press Act etc. which are being inquired into by the Press Laws Committee, now having its sittings at Simla:—
"Thanks; Regret notice time too sho for electing and sending nominee. My Association unanimous for entire repeal of the Press Act and cognate measures. Invite committee's attention to resolution and proceedings of Press Day meetings from year to year which fully state our case."

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The market closed firm with an upward tendency and here are two June enquiries on the market for Bombay with licenses guaranteed neither of which have so far succeeded in securing steamers. Rs. 15/8 is procurable for Bombay for June. The position for July is still uncertain, as it is rumoured that the issue of export licenses for next month is to be curtailed, as was the case for June. Licenses will probably be issued towards the end of next week. Home owners are content to hold off for July, and owing to their firm attitude it seems probable that rates will improve. Beyond a small steamer required for June-July, Madras and another for Colombo, the enquiry is confined to Bombay. The delay in obtaining loading berths is still considerable.
The only fixture reported this week is:
S. S. Cymric Pride 5,500 tons, June-July Karachi Rs. 16 loading as fast as can, 9 days for discharging.

Rates per ton of 20 cwt.

Karachi	Rs. 16 to Rs. 16/8
Bombay	Rs. 15/8
Madras	Rs. 9/
Rangoon	Rs. 9/
Colombo	Rs. 11/

Note.—S. African and Australian coal fixtures and time Charter rate as per last report.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The market during the week has been quiet with little enquiry, but closed with if anything a rather better tone. Bookings reported are, 3,000 tons Jute/Linseed basis to the U. K. Continent, July shipment by the Anchir Brocklebank Line about 400 bales gunnies, June-July, River Plate 200 tons, Jute/Linseed to U. K. ports by the B. I. S. N. Co.
400 tons Jute/Linseed to London/Dunkirk which completes the booking of the City Line's June steamer. The South American West Coast rates have been adjusted, chili gunnies 100s. less 5s. rebate. Peru gunnies 130s. less 5s. rebate.
The London tea rate has been dropped to 62s. 6d. less 5s. rebate.
Note.—The Conference Liner list of rates from Calcutta remains unaltered with the exception of the tea rate to London, Liverpool or Dundee, which please alter from 68s. 9d. to 62s. 6d.

Mysore Sub-Assistant Surgeons have decided to invite their All-India Conference to Bangalore during the next Christmas.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, CO. LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS' APPLICATION REJECTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)
W. T. Halai and others
vs.
Mulraj Khatau and others

The plaintiffs in this suit were five of the shareholders of the Bombay United Mills, Ltd. and they brought this suit for and against the directors of the said Company for a declaration that certain resolution purporting to have been passed for the voluntary liquidation of the Company were not duly passed and for restraining the liquidators under the resolution from entering into an agreement for the sale of the Bombay United Mills. The plaintiffs' case was that at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 27th February, 1920, a resolution was submitted to the effect that the Company should be voluntarily wound up that certain persons may be appointed liquidators and that the liquidators may be authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills, Ltd., for the sale of the Bombay United Mills on certain terms. The plaintiffs alleged that at the said meeting one C. I. Parekh, a shareholder, stated to the directors that he had an offer of one crore and sixty lakhs of rupees for the purchase of the Mills which offer was higher by ten lakhs than that of the Tata Mills, Ltd. He requested the directors to consider the said offer and offered to give a cheque of 10 lakhs to show his bona fides. The directors however refused to consider the said offer, and subsequently declared that the resolution placed before the meeting were duly passed. The plaintiffs alleged that there were other offers also made for the purchase of the Mills, but the directors declined to consider them, and did not communicate them to the shareholders. The plaintiffs further alleged that some of the directors were themselves personally interested in the offer made by the Tata Mills, Ltd., which was accepted. The 1st plaintiff with his attorneys' letter dated 11th March, 1919, sent a cheque for Rs. 10 lakhs as earnest money to the Agents and by the letter offered on behalf of certain parties to purchase the Mills for Rs. 10 lakhs more than the amount offered by Tata Mills, Ltd., in the same terms and conditions except that the brokerage should be paid to Messrs. Halai and Co. The plaintiffs further charged the directors with vulgarity and high-handedness at the meeting of shareholders where the said resolutions were considered. The plaintiffs submitted that no resolution for either the winding-up of the Company, or for appointing liquidators, or for selling the Mills to Tata Mills Co., Ltd., had been duly passed at any extraordinary general meeting of the Company. In the alternative, the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants, the directors, who held and controlled the majority of the shares in the Company, in breach of their duty as directors, and against the interest of the Company, had got the resolutions passed, and the said resolutions were a fraud on the minority and they prayed that the resolutions might be set aside.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants by their written statement admitted that an offer had been secured from the Tata Mills Ltd. for the purchase of the Bombay United Mills for the sum of Rs. 151 lakhs, to be paid in certain instalments ranging from February 1920 to April 1922. The defendants considered the offer to be most advantageous to the Company. They also admitted that Mr. C. I. Parekh stated at the meeting that he had an offer of ten lakhs but they alleged that they had nothing in writing in support of his statement, and that it was untrue that he offered to give a cheque for Rs. 10 lakhs. In the circumstances they had disregarded the alleged offer. The defendants denied the plaintiffs' allegations of irregularity and high-handedness at the meetings. They denied that they were interested personally in the purchase by Tata Mills Ltd., except as shareholders in the Bombay United Mills Co., Ltd. They denied that they were guilty of any breach of duty. The resolutions had been duly passed, and, far from being a wrong to the Company or a fraud on the minority were in the best interests of the Company. The defendants submitted that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.
When the suit was called on for hearing on Monday morning the plaintiffs did not appear and so the suit was dismissed with costs.
Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. V. F. Tarapore-walla and Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.
On Tuesday morning Mr. F. J. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs and applied to his Lordship for a restoration of the suit to the Board, on the ground that the first plaintiff had been to his solicitor's place to give him instructions on the 5th instant, but the solicitor was out of Bombay, that he saw his solicitor in the court-house on the 6th instant and instructed him to appear and apply for an adjournment of the suit and for a commission to issue to examine the third defendant in England, but that before anything could be done, the suit had been called and dismissed.
His Lordship after hearing counsel rejected the application with costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ginder charged one Garoor Reldhoo, a lad of thirteen, with the theft of a folding-kodak, cigarette-holder, etc. collectively valued at Rs. 67/8, belonging to Lt. J. K. Thompson, 1st Regiment, 15th Sikhs, residing at the Colaba Attached Section.
The complainant's story was that on the night of the 5th instant, while he was going along Queens Road, the accused came to him and asked for something to eat. Thereupon, he replied that if he (the accused) cleaned his motor-car he would give him something to eat. At the morning of the 6th instant, the accused, in the absence of the complainant, committed the theft of the above property. On his return, as he found his property missing, he immediately reported the matter to the police, who arrestd the accused the same morning.
The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to remain in the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

SLAPPING IN THE FACE

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thuckar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Harjivan Ramji *alias* Bhim, a tea shop-keeper in Holi Chakla, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Ratilal Gordhandas, an employee of a milk merchant of Holi Chakla.
Mr. Reuben Solemon, pleader appeared for the complainant.
The facts of the case are that on the 5th of May the complainant was going from his shop for his meals. On seeing the complainant, the accused, who was seated in his shop, called him and said that he owed him Rs. 5. Thereupon, the complainant denied that he owed the accused anything. Immediately afterwards, the accused seized the complainant's coat and tried to search his pockets and slapped him on the face, with the result that he his right eye was injured. Thereafter, he reported the matter to the police who removed him to the G. T. Hospital, where his wound was dressed.
The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid, as compensation, to the complainant.

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLSIH RACING.

PROPABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS IN THE OAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., June 7.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Oaks:

Piccardy	Jones.
Pompadour	Brennan.
Long Suit	Lane.
Hasty Match	Fox.
Vilna	A Smith.
Princess of Mars	A Baldin
Donna Branca	Wragg.
Clear Trace	Colling.
Keep Time	Gardner.
Nippon	P. Bullock.
Strathleven	V Smith.
Gesture	Donoghue.
Alegria	Hulme.
Bettina	Bellhouse.
La Poiture	Whalley.
Orange Maiden	J. Leach.
Nutcracker	Carslake
Versatile	O'Neill.
Love in Idleness	Childs.
Tishy	Evans.
Star of Blyth	Burns.
Lady Sleipner	P. Mason.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP STAKE WINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

Captain Alban Jones winner of the Calcutta Derby Sweepstake of £65,000 sterling is the Assistant Marine Superintendent of the Union Castle Company for the Port of London.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG LEAD.

PELLEW'S BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

The weather was summery and seven thousand people were present when the match between the Australians and the Cambridge University was resumed at Cambridge to-day. The Australians carried their overnight score to 362. Pellew contributing a splendid innings of 146 which included one six and twentyone fours. He gave three chances. Andrews was the second top scorer with fiftynine. When stumps were drawn for the day Cambridge had made 111 for seven wickets.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

Yorkshire beat Derby by an innings and 112 runs. Lancashire beat Sussex by nine wickets and Gloucester beat Glamorgan by an innings and 101 runs.

AUSTRALIAN V. CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

In the second day's play at Cambridge the Australians were all dismissed for 362 and Cambridge in the second innings scored 111 for seven wickets when stumps were drawn.

THE AUSTRALIAN WIN.

A THOROUGHLY DESERVED ONE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
NOTTINGHAM, May 30.

The rain over-night rendered the wicket soft'sh, but after lunch it gave greater assistance to the bowlers. The spectators resented and rising expressed indignation at Gregory causing hurt to Tyldesley and Woolley. Much hissing followed. Luck in Carter's good fortune helped a deal and the once unrecognised batsman made seventy-two runs and England showed great improvement in the second innings and amidst great cheering saved an innings' defeat. The general performance was bad. I have had long experience and seen world famed players invariably fearing to hit the ball and poking round the corner. The Australian bowling was little else than correct and fast. There was nothing devilish. The wicket assisted England more than Australia, thus making England a better side more in appearance than in reality. Much went wrong with the English side, especially without Hobbs their best man in the first test match. Australia quickly made sixty-five runs against Rhodes. Woolley's left handers were best for the wicket. The fielding throughout the English batting proved a veritable eyeopener. They worked teamlike. Pellew's leg cover was extraordinary. He is a fast clean thrower and judging from form the best fielder living. It was certainly a piece of bad luck that Tyldesley's brother Johnny got hurt and lost his wicket through the ball dropping from his cheek. Another dramatic loss was Knight's wicket. Woolley playing for thirty-five minutes made five and then gave better display hitting. Armstrong for a sixer. But all the same Woolley was not at his best. The Australian win was a thoroughly deserved one.

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NOTICE.

The office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed to-day on account of the ID. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 8, 1921

WE LIVE AND LEARN.

The "Times of India" wonders at our remarking that the execution—our rash contemporary calls it murder—of Mustafa Saghir seems natural enough. It considers we have strange "ideas of what is natural if to torture a man, even if he was a spy or a propagandist, and to murder him after promising to spare his life, are deeds which can be called natural." Would not anyone reading those emotional words suppose that our contemporary really knew for certain that a British Indian subject named Mustafa Saghir existed, that he had been tortured by the Kemalists, who first promised to spare his life but afterwards breaking their pledged world, like English statesmen, "murdered him"? But our contemporary only knows what two newspaper correspondents in Constantinople heard from the Armenian or Greek news-collectors it is customary for them to employ. Knowing the distance of Angora from Constantinople even in old peaceful days, and the distorted form which news from the interior of Asia Minor was liable to assume before it reached the capital, we say boldly that we do not believe a word of the whole story. Even if it were proved to our intelligence that the British Government asserted that the case was so, knowing the reputation of the British Government for "propaganda," we should wish to hear the statement of the Angora Government, that being the way in which our mind was taught to judge such matters in the England of—alas!—a bygone day.

The "Times of India" is surprised at our ignorance in supposing that the violation of the agreement with regard to the release of prisoners refers only to the case of the unfortunate Mustafa Saghir. Why these moans we wonder over the fate of a man whom our contemporary never knew, whom it seems to us just possible no one ever knew when he met the fate which he had earned by pursuing a dangerous trade? And the "Times" goes on to instruct us in this wise: "It should be known to the "Bombay Chronicle" that the conclusion of the agreement was reported from Constantinople last December, and during the past few days there have been frequent allusions in the Reuter telegrams to the failure of the Kemalists to carry it out. The British Government was reported on May 22 to have gone to the extreme of concession in releasing the majority of Turkish prisoners. That statement leaves little doubt in our minds that the prisoners in question were included among the men interned at Malta, some months ago"—How many months, O Times of India, say! Is it not well nigh three years? —"and officially described in the House of Commons as being charged with being implicated in massacres, and the ill-treatment of British prisoners of war. That such men should have been released instead of being tried indicates how extreme indeed was the concession to which the British Government were willing to go in an endeavour to come to an amicable agreement with the Angora Government." Well the "Times of India" has indeed taught us something, for we had imagined that the British Government had released those wretched Malta internees two years ago. They were men most of them innocent of any crime, except that of possessing a Christian enemy who was responsible for that shameful persecution which will ever be a blot on the good name of English soldiery. If any of those Malta prisoners—the elite of Turkey—are still detained by Britain at this hour we should say that Mustafa Kemal is justified in detaining British prisoners till they are all sent back to Turkey. But that, we admit, is not a temperate view. But neither can our esteemed contemporary reasonably expect the views of the Kemalists to be temperate on such a subject. Some other day we must inform our contemporary of what a nightmare thing the British occupation of Constantinople really was.

Finally the "Times" accuses us of "plunging still further into the mire of misrepresentation." because we said that an Englishman of standing who knew Turkish and was friendly with the Turks would have been received with honour by the Kemalists. In disproof of our assertion it mentions the ill-treatment which they are said to have given to Colonel Rawlinson "who was sent out to the Caucasus on a military mission and was arrested and placed in close confinement at Erzerum." That is just it; the military mission was against the Turks, and against all fair play for the peoples of the Caucasus. We confess we were not thinking of Col. Rawlinson or any other slave of policy when we spoke of an Englishman of standing. There were some few Englishmen who refused to touch the propaganda work of war. We were thinking of Col. Aubrey Herbert.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The principal official publication dealing with Indian railways is the annual administration report. Since the advent of the Railway Board a great deal of statistical matter that used to appear in the older reports has been omitted, and during the past three years this process of suppression has been carried further. The financial position of the State railways, their net receipts and final yield, after meeting all expenses, interest, surplus profits and the like as well as the terms of the contracts and some other facts are not to be found in the annual report: for these the public have to wait for five years as the Railway Board have willed to publish such trifling matter only in a quinquennial publication. During the year 1919-20, the capital outlay on all State lines amounted to eighteen crores of which about thirteen and a quarter crores was spent on open line works and four and a half crores on rolling stock. The distribution of capital grant for open line improvement, rolling stock, and new construction is shown graphically for the ten years' period from 1909-10, but actual figures are not given. The receipts for the year under review amounted to a little over seventy-nine crores. The working expenses of the year exceeded those of 1918-19 by over eight crores. The increase was due to a larger programme of special repairs and renewals, to the enhanced scales of pay of all grades sanctioned generally on railways and to the increase in train mileage run. The average passenger lead for the year was 39½ miles and the average of charge per passenger per mile amounted 3 1/10 pies, while the average freight was 232 miles and the average rate per ton per mile of freight moved amounted to a little over 4 2/5 pies. The decrease in the goods traffic compared with 1918-19 was "partly due to the large falling off in military stores owing to the cessation of hostilities and partly to the smaller traffic in coal, edibl grains and sugar." Regarding traffic working the year 1919-20 was one of relaxation and withdrawal of the various forms of traffic control which had been introduced to cope with the unprecedented problems connected with the movement of public and military traffic as they arose during the war. The appointment of the Coal Controller terminated in April 1919, the necessary portion of his duties being transferred to the Deputy Coal Controller under the new designation of "Coal Transportation Officer, Railway Board". Very little was done towards the improvement of the conditions of third and inter class traffic. The daily passenger train mileage figures in March 1920 were over 36,000 in excess of similar figures for March 1919. The total number of passengers killed by train accidents during the year was 470, and 1,395 were injured. The collision on the E. I. Railway that occured between Ferozabad and Makhanpur stations resulted in more than a hundred deaths. The fatality was increased by the dangerous practice of gas lighting. This is what the Report says: "All the vehicles on the passenger train were lighted by gas; the gas tanks of the three coaches next to the engine were broken as a result of the collision, and the *escaping gas becoming ignited set fire* to the wood work and inflammable material of the coaches. The wind being favourable, the fire spread down the train until six coaches had caught fire and were burnt" (the italics are ours). It is high time that the dangerous practice of lighting by gas was abolished, and the Government should order all railways to substitute gas by electricity immediately.

During the year about 120 miles of railway were opened to traffic bringing the total mileage to 36,735 miles, of which 17,990 miles were of the standard gauge and 15,181 miles of the metre gauge. The progress made during the ten years ending 1919-20 regarding mileage is shown in the following table:—

	1910(miles)	1919-1920
Standard gauge..5½ ft. ..	16,701	17,990
Metre gauge 3 ft. 3⅜ in..	13,530	15,181
Narrow gauge 2½ ft. ..	1,436	2,927
Do. 2 ft. ..	432	638
Total All Gauges	32,099	36,735

No concessions were granted, during the year, either to companies or to local bodies, for the construction of new railways. Among the important lines under construction is the over-head connection from Tank Bunder on the Bombay Harbour Branch to Victoria Terminus to provide easy and rapid communication between the business centre of Bombay and the cotton market and grain warehouses near Mazagaon. Regarding Open Line Improvement, no large new schemes were undertaken during the year. 14,157 goods behicles were placed upon the line but only 699 additional passenger vehicles were ordered of which 69 were placed on the line. These figures show the callous indifference of the authorities and the railway administrations to the needs of Indian passenger traffic. The standardization of rolling stock is still in the experimental stage. Thefts of detachable parts of wagons became wide-spread and unprecedented. Though this matter requires close scrutiny, detection of the culprits and drastic punishment, nothing effective has so far been done in this direction. The introduction of a central automatic coupling on the broad gauge in place of the antiquated and unsafe screw coupling and side buffers that now exist was not effected notwithstanding the urgency of the matter and the advantages of such a reform, namely, increase in the strength of coupling, saving in time in wagon movements, and increased safety for the shunting staff.

The figures relating to net receipts and return on capital are misleading. The net receipts of the Railway Board are different from those of the Finance Department. The ordinary reader cannot grasp the mystery of these statistics as there is nothing in the Railway Administration Report to indicate the difference. The reason for this lies in the exclusion of "surplus profit" paid to companies from working expenses. Then there is no reference to the interest and other charges. The calculation of the percentage return is worthless because the "surplus profits" charge is not deducted, and the final net yield after meeting all charges is not given. The apparent object of the Railway Board in omitting these necessary figures and inserting a few misleading items seems to be to make the railway revenue appear as high as possible. It is highly discreditable that such a manipulation of statistics should be permitted in the Administration Report. The statistics given in this report should be as full and as clear as those given in the Financial Secretary's memorandum on pages 20 and 66, while corresponding figures for previous years should also be shown. The second volume of the Report contains all the appendices that amount to thirty-two in number. Appendix 2 gives details relating to the mileage for every system such as single line, double, treble or quadruple line, route mileage, running track, sidings and the like. Appendix 4 gives the figures relating to capital outlay, the cost of construction, etc. Figures about the capital liability of State railways are given in appendix 5. The other appendices deal with the details of gross earnings of each railway system, working expenses under different heads, general results of working railway projects, principal commodities carried by the different railway systems, analysis of working during the two half years, fuel consumption, rolling stock (number, outlay on, and work done by), value of stores purchased, and accidents. Regarding the principal commodities, the figures only show the total weight handled by the lines but no data are furnished to show the volume of traffic towards the ports and upcountry from the terminii. The first volume, consisting of only thirty-seven pages of reading matter is priced at Re. 1-8; the material is poorly organised and the style dry. The second volume costs Rs. 2/4. We have already pointed out the serious defects and it is to be hoped that in future the first volume will contain all the important matter with statistics not only for the year but for previous years with details about the contracts and the financial position of every railway and summary tables condensing the appendices of the 2nd volume so as to enable the ordinary reader to obtain all the more important facts in one volume. The two volumes should be published immediately after the close of the year—and not fully nine months later as at present—in convenient octavo size of about equal length at a popular price of a rupee each.

Notes of the Day.

Gandhi Cap.

It is imperative that some one at the seat of Government, endowed with commonsense, if not with a sense of responsibility, pulled up sharp Mr. Henderson, District Magistrate, Bijapur, and put a stop to his pranks. He has developed a sudden and unaccountable horror of the "Gandhi cap" and feels that the majesty of his office suffers eclipse in the presence of this innocent-looking article of headgear. We know, of course, that a certain class of officials in this country have taken an aversion to the cap and have threatened Government servants with dismissal should the latter don such headgear. But it is the first time, we believe, that an official has sought to penalise the use of the cap on the part of the general public. Mr. Henderson, evidently, proposes to seek refuge under Section 228, I. P. C., which deals with "contempt of court". In these days when quite new meanings are being read into the innocent sections of the Penal Code and the law is being prostituted for purposes which its framers had little dreamt of, it is, perhaps, not to be surprised at that Mr. Henderson should imagine that Section 228 affords him quite a legitimate weapon to knock down the Non-cooperator. Who knows Mr. Henderson's discovery will not be hailed as a god-send by his brother bureaucrats who are at their wits' end how to fight the ubiquitous "Gandhi cap"? The public will no doubt await without undue perturbation of heart the outcome of Mr. Henderson's grand bout with the "Gandhi cap."

Indefensible.

The Officiating Publicity Officer, Behar, an Indian gentleman, has sought to repudiate the charge that his department is not fighting with clean hands against the Non-Cooperation movement. Publicity, like the art of "camouflage," is a by-product of the War and in the eyes of many, including officialdom which uses it as a weapon of peaceful warfare, the former is as unmoral that is to say, above moral considerations, as the art of "camouflage." The Publicity Officer of Behar, therefore, need not have felt unduly perturbed when the charge of secret propaganda was levelled against his Bureau. He has attempted to convince the public that the subsidy which his Bureau is giving to certain newspapers is no subsidy at all He says that "a certain number of copies of newspapers in which important articles supplied by the Bureau appear are generally purchased" and that the financial assistance which the papers get from this action is "quite negligible," and that it is unreasonable to suggest that such assistance would in any way alter the editorial policy of the paper concerned. We would, in the first place, like to know why it is at all thought necessary to buy a number of copies of the journals. Are these copies meant for the delectation of the staff of the Bureau or for any other purpose? Why does no the Publicity Officer tell the public th number of the copies of each journal he buys and the use he makes of them? The public will then be in a position to know whether public funds are wasted in anyway. The officer tells us that the financial assistance given is "negligible." But if it is negligible why give it at all? Moreover, if it be neglible why not depend on the goodwill of the journals concerned to publish voluntarily the communications the Bureau? Are the public to understand that the journals will not publish the communications without such inducement as the Bureau offers? If this be so, what becomes of the contention of the Officer that the editorial policy of the paper is in no way affected by the transaction? The Publicity Officer is defending a thing which is quite indefensible. The policy of subsidising journals is dishonest and unclean, however the transaction is camouflaged and the attempt to justify the policy only makes matters worse for Government.

Unholy Glee.

We referred the other day to the outburst of a most reprehensible kind in which the Anglo-Indian and a certain section of Moderate Press indulged in commenting on the statement issued by the Ali brothers. The comments of the "Leader," in particular, betrayed a most lamentable lapse from taste. The "Leader" wrote:

> "There is little doubt from the political point of view that the Ali Brothers are likely to be as dead as the proverbial door nail. The Non-Cooperation movement is now purified from the taint of violence with the eclipse of the Ali Brothers."

We are glad to note that the "Indian Social Reformer" has taken the "Leader" severely to task for this outburst of unholy glee. Our contemporary writes:

> "We had not intended to append any comment here to this statement, but we are obliged to do so by the articles in the "Leader," which we have since seen, headed "the Ali Brothers' Collapse." Assuming that "this abject apology", as the "Leader" calls it, means the "collapse" of two powerful Indian leaders, which Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali undoubtedly are, it is hardly decent for an Indian journal, even in its most violently partisan mood, to gloat over that fact, as the "Leader" does in its articles. If, after this, Mr. Mahomed Ali is politically dead as a door-nail, as the "Leader" elegantly puts it, a fellow-Indian hardly honours his nationality by dancing upon the corpse. The "Leader" might have remembered that Mr. Gokhale was denounced in many Indian journals of the day in nearly the same terms as the "Leader" uses for his "abject apology" in the matter of the plague operations in Poona. Only the "Leader" writes from the shelter of a semi-official role, while Mr. Gokhale's denouncers imagined themselves to be upholding the interests of the people of India. The "Reformer" at the time was almost alone in defending Mr. Gokhale's withdrawal as honest and honourable and we say the same to-day of the Ali Brothers' frank and honest statement, though we are glad to think that we are not alone in doing so. No one who seeks to promote the peaceful settlement of the Indian problem as speedily as possible can fail to see that the Ali brothers have rendered a supremely patriotic service in making this statement which has relieved Government of the painful necessity of launching a prosecution that cannot but have a highly unsettling effect, apart from its merits."

A Semi-Official Organ.

This is, however, not the only occasion on which the "Leader" has been guilty of this offence. Latterly it has been publishing articles on the views and activities of the Ali brothers, which the "Indian Social Reformer" rightly deprecates as being "unstatesmanlike, unpatriotic, ungenerous and calculated to wound the feelings of a not inconsiderable section of our Mahomedan countrymen." As for the Ali brothers, the "Indian Social Reformer" continues:

> "Let us say this, though we have never been able to regard their pan-Islamism except as injurious to Indian unity; this act of self-effacement—for whatever their defects, all the country knows they are no cowards—has stamped them as true patriots and statesmen; and though it must be hard to them as high-spirited and impulsive men to bear taunts like those of the "Leader," they will abide by their promise to the letter in the spirit of the terse words, vibrant with truth, of the great statesman-Apostle of Christianity; "Tribulation worketh patience: and patience, experience; and experience, hope: and hope maketh not ashamed." We never felt more convinced of the great part for which the Ali brothers are cast in the public life of the country than after this statement so entirely honourable to them in its loyalty to the principle which they have espoused. The "Leader" does not enhance its reputation by inventing every day elaborate methods of kicking men whom it believes to be down. Or is it that our contemporary is not so sure of its own belief and wants to persuade itself and its readers that what is really a wish is a fact?"

The lapse of the "Leader" only brings into relief the danger of a newspaper ceasing to be the organ of public opinion and becoming the mouthpiece of officialdom, whether Indian or non-Indian.

"The Right Perspective."

The comments of the "Indian Social Reformer" on Reuter's summary of Mr. Sastri's lecture at the Indian Students' Hostel in London are also worthy of note and we commend them to the attention of our Moderate contemporaries:

> "Mr. Sastri is not likely to have omitted to include the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab Martial Law excesses, the Khilafat trouble and the treatment of Indians in South Africa, East Africa and Fiji among the causes of the present unrest in this country which he is said to have attributed to "bad trade, labour, disputes and famine causing almost unprecedented taxation." But his declaration that, thanks to the Gandhi movement, it had hitherto been peaceful and quiet, shows that his detached position in London has helped him to dispense with the aid of the party-tinted spectacles which made him see, while in India, a justification in "the Gandhi movement" of the mounting Army expenditure. He has done no more than bare justice to Mahatma Gandhi by this public declaration and we should be glad if some of the Liberal papers would follow his lead and realise the vast importance of not confusing the undermining of Mahatma Gandhi's influence with a considered criticism of the Non-Co-operation propaganda."

Will our Moderate contemporaries take heed?

Notice.

We shall be grateful to anybody who will kindly inform us of the place of birth, parentage or antecedents of one Mustafa Saghir described as "A British Indian subject," who is reported to have been executed by the Turkish Government of Angora.

"Ditcher" on Pherozeshah Mehta.

The following excerpts from Ditcher's Diary in "Capital" concerning Mr. Mody's biography of the late Pherozeshah Mehta will be read with interest:

> Candour compels me to say that the personal glamour which conquered all who came into contact with Pherozeshah is not to be found in these pages. In spite of the author's repeated insistence that his hero's dominant personality carried all before it, the genie eludes the bottle. In so far as a living figure emerges from the copious extracts from Pherozeshah's published speeches, newspaper comments thereon, and the author's original reflections, it is a political paladin of immense intellectual strength and force of character who carved his way to victory through the serried ranks of a sullen and obstinate bureaucracy of reactionary instincts. The grim mask is hardly relieved by slight touches which portray a feminine love of personal adornment and a sybaritic fondness for the good things of this world. Mr. Mody has not succeeded in convincing us—he does not indeed try very hard to do so—that beneath Pherozeshah's body armour there always was a gentleman of a rare type who retained to the end of his life the early influences of Sir Alexander Grant's refined catholicity of interests and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's robust liberalism, graced always by the human sympathy of a large nature. *Humani nihil a me alienum puto.* That in effect was the motto of Pherozeshah's life.
>
> But a truce to carping, for after all, Mr. Mody does not pretend to do more than outline the gigantic dimensions of a hero who was for more than a generation not only the first citizen of Bombay, a city which boasts a loftier standard of civism than any other in India, but also the greatest exponent of sound statecraft in all this vast continent of various countries and conflicting nationalities. By a skilful use of materials rescued with an edifying industry from dusty newspaper files Mr. Mody has produced with remarkable brilliancy the impression of a leader of men who had no peer among contemporaries famous for high attainments and heroic sacrifices.
>
> There was nothing enigmatic about Pherozeshah: nothing narrow or disquieting. The bravura of his early days offended an arrogant and inelastic European plantation which in revenge dubbed him "Ferocious Metha." This pettiness recoiled on its head in after years when through the generous esteem of Lord Curzon the King created him a Knight Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire and critics of every hue admitted that the honour was richly deserved. Pherozeshah's courage of conviction and sure political insight were the chief characteristics which sustained him to the end of a long and often stormy public career. These qualities were founded on a strong common sense buttressed by remarkable intellectual graces. At his zenith he was the spokesman par excellence of constitutional nationalism, the visible embodiment of the expanding culture and aspiration of his country. With his death an era came to an end, a life that stood for India as part and parcel of the British Empire had finished. Mr. Mody's monograph gives this picture with clearness and illumination; for the man of affairs to neglect its lesson were a dereliction of sad consequence.

COAL DISPUTE.

ECONOMIC CAUSES.

REVELATION BY ENGNEER'S ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. June 7.

The British Engineers' Association, which is an association of British manufacturing engineers and shipbuilders has issued a pamphlet on the economic causes of the coal dispute which gives interesting figures collected from official and other authoritative sources showing that tonnage of coal raised per person employed in the quarter ending March 31st 1921 was only 68 per cent of the figure for the corresponding period in 1913 and 99,700 more men were employed in the mines. The average yearly earnings per person had increased from 82 sterling to 282 being, an increase of 182 per cent. whereas the cost of living had increased only 152 per cent. The average wages cost per ton had risen from six and four pence to twenty-six shillings and the average selling price to thirty-three shillings, while coal exports fell from 97 million tons in 1913 to 38 millions in 1920.

As a result of the stoppage only thirteen out of 303 blast fornaces were operating in April and the production of pigiron was 60,900 tons compared with the monthly out put of 855,000 tons in 1913. The pamphlet quotes the opinions of industrial authorities that any settlement is worthless, which fails to reduce the prices to the figure enabling industries to afford to consume coal.

ARMY RESERVE BEING DEMOBILISED

DEFENCE FORCE HELD TO BE ADEQUATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

The Army Reserve called up in connection with the industrial situation is now being demobilised, the Defence Force being regarded as adequate for all contingencies.

ASSAM LABOUR TROUBLE.

"REAL CAUSE---OUTSIDE INFLUENCES"!

ASSAM GOVT'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, June 6.

A long communique, issued by the Assam Government, states that the trouble in the tea gardens in Chargola valley and to a lesser estate in Longai Valley, began in May 2nd when the coolies struck and demanded largely increased pay. On May 6th an offer was made of an increase, amounting to from thirty to fifty per cent. but it did not produce the effect anticipated, and by the middle of the month, between six and seven thousand coolies had left. The coolies crowded in Karimganj. Food was at first provided by Government, but the coolies were led to believe that the acceptance of Government food would entail their being sent back to the gardens. Gradually a great majority of the coolies made their way to Chandpur.

The communique denies the allegation that Government identified themselves with the Europeans and Capital against the Indians and Labour, and refers to the fact that the gardens in that part of Assam have been particularly hard hit recently, and the cooly's opportunity of supplementing his daily wages by ticca work was restricted, apart from any economy in working necessitated by the fall in prices, but even so the daily wage just before the strike was four or five annas for men and three or four annas for women, and not a few piece as has been alleged.

HABITUAL ILL-TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

Regarding the allegations of habitual ill-treatment, Government will investigate any case in which specific details are placed before them, but describe many of the stories, to which currency has been given as deliberate and malicious inventions calculated to arouse racial feeling. It is pointed out that the gardens are regularly inspected by Government officers, and it would have been an easy matter for coolies to make complaints at the sub-divisional head-quarters at Karimganj. Government are unable to accept the accounts of observers of the condition of coolies en route to their homes as establishing the conclusion that they had been starved upon the gardens, evidence of those who saw the coolies at their start being to the opposite effect.

Dealing with the statement, that efforts have been made by persons unconnected with the industry to foment discontent among the coolies, the communique says that Government knows such efforts have been made for some time, apparently with the intention of causing ill-will against the Europeans and Government, although these unconcerned have kept themselves outside the reach of law. Government are forced to the conclusion that economic causes alone could not have produced a sudden stampede which occurred and that outside influences are its real cause. The exodus led to deplorable sufferings and those responsible for it created ill-will, which did not exist before. The most serious objection to Government's repatriating coolies was that it would probably have encouraged a similar stampede from other parts of the Province. Government, therefore, declined to repatriate them, but placed no hindrance in the way of their travelling home at their own expenses, and arrange to care for the sick and destitute and women and children.

UNIT SYSTEM OF PAYMENT.

The communique adds that the Government and the tea industry have for some time recognised that some adjustment in wages is called for, and the only reason why a commission has not been appointed is the depressed state of the industry Government repudiates the allegation that wages given were starvation wages, and are prepared to examine further the whole question, when the present excitement subsides. Government understands that it has been decided to introduce a unit system in most of the gardens, whereby the pay of a cooly will depend upon the amount of work he does.

IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF DOMINIONS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. June 7.

In the House of Commons replying to a question by Mr. T. P. O'Connor whether, in view of the existing situation, and prejudicia influence on internal conditions in the Dominions, in view of the desires of these Dominions for the bestowal of self-government in Ireland as expressed by the votes of their legislatures, and in view of the suggestion in the speech of General Smuts that the Government might give the Dominions an opportunity of discussing the question, the Government would include the subject in the Agenda for the Premiers' Conference.

Mr. Wood replied that the agenda lay solely at the discretion of the "conference" itself and, while the Irish question was technically United Kingdom domestic politics, the Government would raise no objection if the conference desired to include the question in the discussions.

QUESTION ON CANADIAN CONSULS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIE .

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 7.

In reply to a question from Sir Archibald Hurd as to whether Canada had decided not to appoint consuls in foreign, countries in virtue of the arrangement with Britain, whereby the latter's consuls cooperate with the Canadian Government to promote Canadian trade, Mr. Lloyd Graeme replied that he had seen the press report to this effect but he had not yet received official confirmation. He pointed out that the British Consular Service was entrusted with the promotion of the British Empire generally, whilst the Anglo-Canadian agreement was arranged in 1912 for the establishment of more intimate British-Canadian consular relations.

CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL SHIP.

RUMOUR OF OFFER TO GENERAL BYNG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

The "Montreal Gazette" says that General Byng has been offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

SCHEME FOR EXTENDING BRITISH MARKETS,

MR. MORGAN'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

Interest attaches to the forthcoming visit to Canada of Mr. Benjamin Morgan, who is at present Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Association to discuss in large producing interests the scheme for extending the markets of Britain and the Empire. It is feared that a number of industries in Canada will become of an entirely American character making it increasingly difficult for British enterprise to participate. It is understood that with a view to stimulating inter-Empire trade, representations are being made to obtain effective preferential arrangements between Canada and Australia.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KADAPA, Ranebennur June 6

Mr. Chikkappa Joshi, Secretary, Congress Committee Messrs. Gangadhar Principal, National School, Bhimachatya and Vinayakpant, Shankarbhatt and Devakarbhat Ganesh, members of Congress Committee were arrested and let on bail on the Mamlatdar's complaint for alleged rioting under section 147. The case will begin to-morrow.

INDIAN SUCCESSES AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

The following students have passed through the Indian Academy of Commerce the examinations of the Oriental University, Washington, for degrees against their names:—

(1) Y. D. Keskar, M. Com.
(2) V. C. Desai, B. Com
(3) K. H. Moonsa, B A.

UPPER SILESIA

COMPLEXITY OF ECCONOMIC ORGANISATION.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON POLISH RISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

Speaking in Berlin, Wirth declared that apart from the result of the plebiscite,, the complexity of economic organisation in Upper Silesia was such that any partition would involve the ruin of the parts cut off. Wirth declared that the Germans under the oppression of the Korfanty bands had undergone insufferable treatment.

The Polish rising was not a spontaneous popular movement but an artificial rebellion supported from outside. A rebellion could never create rights nor make the Polish a land which had not belonged to Poland for seven hundred years and which had never displayed a trace of Polish national feeling until artificially stimulated recently by Polish strangers.

GERMANY'S GOODWILL

IMPROVEMENT IN EUROPEAN ATMOSPHERE URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

A Brussels message says that the growing satisfaction of the allied statesmen as the result of Germany's recent performances have been voiced by the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, who speaking in the Cramber said that if Germany continued the path of goodwill of which she had given the first proof, Belgium would not make her task more difficult.

M. Jaspar emphasised improvement in the European atmosphere. He advocated alliance between Belgium, Britain France and Italy. The Belgo-Dutch difficulty, he said, was still unsolved but he hoped that the relations would soon again be normal in view of Holland's kindness to the Belgian refugees.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

ROBERT NEUMANN GETS SIX MONTHS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

A Leipzig message states that Robert Neumann has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment including four months already spent in custody. The Public Prosecutor asked that sentence should be eighteen months.

SENTENCE REGARDED SEVERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

A Leipzig message says that the sentence on Robert Neumann is regarded as severe as compared with that of Mueller, who was convicted of a more serious offence. Moreover, it is pointed out that Neumann only executed the orders of Trinke, who has fled.

STRIKES OF INDIAN LABOURERS IN FIJI.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Government of India have received further report from the Governor of Fiji regarding the strike of Indian labourers in the Labasa area. Strikers have agreed to return to work for one month, pending consideration of their case by their employers, and the prospects of a settlement in this area appear favourable. In the north western strike area of the main Island, the strike still continues, but the Governor regards the prospects of a settlement in this area as not altogether unfavourable. Reports from the strike areas state that extensive rice crops have been harvested and that supplies of foodstuffs are adequate.

MURDER OF TALAAT PASHA.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED AT BERLIN.

"ACTS UNDER INSPIRATION OF VISIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

A Berlin message states that the trial of the young Armenian student, Aeilirian, for shooting Talaat Pasha has opened.

THE VISION OF THE MURDERER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m June 7.

Teilirian repeatedly broke down and had to be soothed by the judge, as he graphically recounted the details of the massacre of the Armenians in 1915. His family, well-to-do tradespeople in Irinjan, were carried off by the gendarmes in their own ox-cart. They were suddenly ordered to halt. Their belongings were plundered. Teilirian's mother and sister were knocked down and violated and then all were slaughtered except the accused who was left on the ground unconscious. Subsequently he was in Berlin and saw his mother in vision saying:—"Talaat is here; yet you are indifferent." Later he saw Talaat and again saw his mother's vision. He seized his revolver and shot Talaat dead. The witnesses include Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German ex-Commander in Chief in Turkey and a number of well-known psychologists.

SITUATION IN ANGORA.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ORDERED TO JOIN LEVANT SQUADRON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 2.

A Malta message says that in view of the situation in Angora, it is significant that the Dreadnought, King George and the aircraft carrier, Pegasus, have been ordered to join the Levant squadron.

THE BLACK AND WHITE COLLISION IN TULSA.

SIXTY NEGROES AND 25 WHITES KILLED.

(REUTER'S, TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 7.

A message from Tulsa Oklohoma states that it is estimated that sixty negroes and twentyfive whites were killed in the course of the fighting. Sixty negroes barricaded themselves in a church and repulsed the mass attacks of the whites who finally set fire to the building. The Negroes evacuated the building, firing as they ran and several Negroes were killed. The disturbances ceased in evening.

Guards are patrolling the Negro quarters disarming the whites and the Negroes. The only Negro walking the streets unguarded is the Deputy-Sheriff who was instrumental in persuading hundreds of the blacks to seek the protection of the troops.

VALUE OF NEW EAST AFRICAN SHILLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 7.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Wood explained that the new East African shilling would be divided into a hundred cents. The coin would be slightly larger than the English shilling and materially smaller than the Indian rupee.

"CONGRESS PARTY OF MYSORE STATE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Persons, dissatisfied with the recent Mysore Government Service recruitment orders have formed themselves into a party, called the Congress party of the State. A propaganda committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. S. S. Setlur.

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

JOIN THE CONGRESS!

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN TO TILAK FUND!

HAVE A CHARKA IN YOUR HOUSE!

DIRECTORS DOMINATE SITUATION!

OPPOSITION CRUMBLES DOWN.

NO ASSURANCE OF INDIANISATION GIVEN

TATA BANK SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Last night's meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., was as sensational as the two previous ones. The sensation was, however in this. The shareholders' opposition gradually melted before the stern and unbending attitude of the chairman and the Board and in the end the gentlemen who had opposed fell on the directors' necks and wept tears of joy that they were such a happy family! Such is the ending of the three meetings. The directors have not yielded round in one single instance; they have not receded from the firm stand they had taken up, they have made no concessions and they have given no assurances; they have not even said that they would "sympathetically" consider the questions raised by the shareholders. But still the shareholders were thankful to the Board for the privilege and pleasure they had in being dragooned into object discipline? If the shareholders were satisfied—or at least their spokesmen—then there is nothing more to be said and the only moral to be drawn from the whole affair is that shareholders have got the directors they reserve? Mr. Suntoke assured the chairman that he was anxious to co-operate with the Board. He hoped, however, that the directors and the English staff would see that Indians were gradually recruited without detriment to the present English member of the staff. This hope needs no comment and no doubt the Board, who have already shown such strong leanings in this direction by bringing 42 foreigners to fill every responsible position in the Bank would cherish it in their heart.

STORMY PROCEEDINGS.

To go into the details of the meeting at the very commencement an objection was raised that the pooling was not valid as there was no chairman present at the time of the actual pool. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who had constituted himself the advisor of the chairman, said the objection was duly noted, but nothing further would be done in the matter. They did not want to give a reply. The chairman while he was full of asourances of love for the Bank and the shareholders and wanted to work amicably would not do anything in the matter although he admitted that the chairman was not present at the time the poll was taken. He said that at the previous poll also there was no chairman present and this brought forth the stinging reply that one illegality did not justify another illegality. After some further wrangling and wordy warfare the chairman ruled that the polling was valid. The result of the poll was that the directors had secured a majority of 23,086 shares in their favour and the proposition that counsel's opinion should be taken was, therefore, lost.

HUGE MAJORITY FOR DIRECTORS.

The next proposition before the meeting was the re-appointment of Mr. F. C. Rimington as a director. This the shareholders present at the meeting voted out, but the Board was ready for all emergencies and a poll was immediately demanded and at once granted. Moreover, it was decided by the chairman that the poll should be taken at once and the shareholders trooped into the next room to record their votes. This necessarily took up some time. But the directors came out triumphantly with a majority of 32,398 votes in their favour! That was the measure of their strength, and Mr. Rimington was reappointed. Again and again appeals were made to the Directors and the chairman to give a hearing to the wails of the shareholders, but the Board had closed both their ears and their hearts against such sentimental appeals. They were not concerned with politics but with business which admitted of no chance to Indians. At any rate a fetish was made of the "take off the coat" catch-phrase and it was repeated ad nauseum at the previous meetings. Sir Dorab Tata must have caught this precious phrase from the lips of Sir Thomas Holland, when the latter was the chairman of the Industrial Commission, and treasured it in his heart since then never to be forgotten.

Such was the end of the twice adjourned meeting.

The meeting has conclusively proved again the futility of any opposition to the wishes of the Board of Directors. And the situation which was created at the Bank's meeting is created at many meetings in this city but the shareholders are equally impotent to do anything. They have only to pocket their insults and sit quiet. They have neither any organisation nor money power to back them up, while the Board of Directors is an organised body with one will and one aim. Already distant rumblings are heard that the shareholders will do this and do that at other meetings of Tata concerns, but there can be only one result and that an ignominious defeat of the shareholders on every single point and every single issue.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding in the absence of Sir Dorab Tata.

POLLING—NOT VALID?

At the outset Mr. N. M. Dumasia raised a preliminary objection. Under article 96 of the Articles of Association the chairman had to be present at the time of polling; he asked whether Sir Dorab Tata was present or whether they had appointed any chairman, or whether they had pointed any scrutineers or they had any night to do so. If they had not appointed a chairman then he would say that the poll was illegal.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw: We have noted your objection, but we don't want to give you any reply.

Mr. Dumasia said the chairman was there to do his duty and he was must give his reply and not merely note down his objection.

The chairman said they were working in the interests of the Bank and wanted to work amicably; it was no use bringing such small flaws before the meeting.

Mr. Dumasia said he wanted a reply from the chairman.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, said the meeting wanted to know whether at the time the roll was taken a chairman was appointed. (Cries). He wanted to know whether the chairman was present at the time of the polling.

The chairman: No he was not, at the last poll also he was not present.

Mr. Suntoke: One illegality does not make another illegality legal. The answer is that Sir Dorabji was not present at the time of the poll.

POLLING DECLARED VALID.

The chairman said it was so. He then gave the result of the poll. There were 5,338 votes in favour of the motion and 28,424 votes against. The motion was therefore, lost.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Mr. Dumasia wanted to know whether a poll taken in the absence of a chairman was valid or not. If there was no chairman it was not valid under Article 94.

If he said and ruled that the chairman's presence was not necessary, than it was all right. But if he said that the chairman's presence was necessary, then it was not right. One illegality did not validate another illegality. His submission was that the voting was illegal. If it were ruled otherwise, then it was all right.

The chairman: The polling is valid.

MR. RIMINGTON'S APPOINTMENT.

Then the proposition regarding the re-appointment of Mr. F. C. Rimington was brought before the meeting.

Mr. Suntoke said they did not oppose his appointment on racial grounds and he hoped the shareholders were on his side when he said that. He knew the chairman had told them last time that Mr. Rimington had rendered valuable services to the London branch of the Bank when he was there. The directors had nine-tenths of the votes on their side—he was speaking of the pecuniary weight of the shares. He asked why the Board of Directors should not meet them by undertaking that they would appoint Mr. Gazdar, and the meeting would then carry the proposition about the appointment of Mr. Rimington unanimously. He wanted an assurance from the chairman that they would give the suggestion their full consideration. There was no reason why the directors should not give that assurance.

The chairman said the meeting had only to vote on the proposition before them and he did not want to hear Mr. Suntoke. There were three or four names suggested to them as suitable for being appointed as directors, but they could not give an undertaking either way. The Board were looking to the interests of the Bank as much as the shareholders. The Board were doing so much as was in their power, though they might make mistakes. But their conscience was all right, and in their hearts there was no soreness.

Mr Suntoke said it was openly said that the directors wanted their own coterie round themselves, and at least to dispel such rumours they might appoint Mr. S. N Gazdar

CLAIM OF A CLEAR CONSCIENCE!

The chairman said the directors were doing their duty conscientiously and if they wanted to appoint anybody, they would do so

The motion was then put to vote and on a show of hands was thrown out. A poll was demanded immediately and the shareholders were asked to record their votes at once. This took some time and the result of the poll was that 36,631 votes were recorded in favour of the proposition and 4,233 were recorded against the proposition. The resolution about the appointment of Mr. Rimington was, therefore, declared carried.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRAINS!

Mr. Suntoke said (after some conversation with the chairman of the meeting) that he had given notice that he would bring some other business before the meeting, namely, the gradual recruitment of Indians on the staff. It was not in the interests of the Board as well as the shareholders of the Bank to press that resolution on the worthy chairman, as the spirit with which they were actuated was only cooperation. They must have English brains to guide the Bank and nobody denied it. He hoped, however, that the directors and the English staff would see that Indians were gradually recruited for the staff of the Bank without detriment to the English members of the staff.

This ended the meeting.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

East African Currency.

The example set up by the Government of India with regard to meddling with currency and exchange in following the misleading advice and direction given by the Currency Committee sitting in London led to a similar upheaval in East Africa also, where a shortsighted bureaucracy followed the wrong lead given by the London Committee. The "Statist" observes that

"the Government of India after an expense of thirty-five crores of rupees in a fruitless attempt to achieve the ratio of ten rupees to the soverign were compelled to abandon their efforts and the exchange value of the rupee left to the free play of supply and demand has fallen to even less than the old parity of one shilling, four pence."

In British East Africa similar, though not identical, measures were taken by the Colonial Office. In April 1920 steps were initiated to replace the old coinage of Indian rupees by a new local currency and to make Imperial Currency Notes and the Bank of England notes legal tender side by side with the new currency. It was proposed to stabilise the new currency unit, which may be referred to as the florin or the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings to the pound sterling after a transitional period, in which the ratio would be successively two shillings four pence and two shillings two pence. In practice it was found possible to dispense with the transitional period and an East African Currency Board was formed to buy and sell rupee sterling exchange on the basis of two shillings sterling for the rupee. The effect of this was to place the currency of British East Africa on an altogether different basis from that of India, which an expert financial paper like the "Statist" does not consider a wise step in view of the fact that the greater portion of the trade of Kenia, Uganda and Tanganyka is with India."

Failure of Interference:—

It was hoped to stabilise the exchange through this measure and to remove the obstacle to the import of capital from the United Kingdom due to the previous high value. The establishment of two shillings for the rupee, proved, however, a new insurmountable obstacle in the path it was intended to clear. The "Statist" observes that far from facilitating the development of British East Africa, it has been one of the chief factors in bringing about the present stagnation. It meant that though the planter had previously to contend with a high exchange rate ranging up to two shillings ninepence, he was debarred by legislation from receiving any benefit of any subsequent decline in the rate below two shillings. There can be no doubt that the open market value of the rupee would have fallen to below this figure as in India were it not for Government control. The "Statist" suggests only one remedy, viz. decontrol of exchange. This the Government of India have done. It is true that several of our able financial experts even now urge the Government to take definite action with regard to restoring the exchange, if not to two shillings, yet within some near limit of two shillings. According to these experts there are two standard ratios either of which should be the goal of the Government policy. Either the Government should make an effort to bring up the exchange to two shillings, which was the ratio fixed by them last year by getting amendments passed to the Coinage Act and the Currency Act; or to restore the old standard ratio of one shilling four pence.

"LEAVE THE EXCHANGE ALONE."

There is a third school, however, which thinks that it would be the wisest policy on the part of the Government to leave the exchange alone. These people are obviously acting on the old adage "the burnt child dreads the fire" and even the Government of India are themselves at present actuated by the same principles. We saw the terrible results of Government's meddlesome interference with exchange last year and it would require a financial prophet of very high attainments to tell us what would happen if the Government again began dabbling with exchange with a view to bringing it up. The present Laissez Faire policy with regard to exchange may appear to some timid and erring on the side of hesitancy. But this timidity is perhaps better than reckless plunging on another adventure, the consequences of which we are not able to calculate or to prophesy at present. The "Statist" appears to think likewise. It says

"the first essential in any scheme for the reconstruction of East Africa is to remove the peg on the exchange, which in effect did nothing but prevent a fall in costs of production to compensate for the decline in selling prices. Left to the uncontrolled play of supply and demand the rate would quickly fall to a low level, for the present fixed rate of two shillings, the East African rupee or florin is unquestionably overvalued, and a fall in the exchange rate would automatically, independent of other causes, reduce costs of production.

* * * *

Stability of exchange in this case is a benefit that has proved to be too dearly bought, and should the Colonial Office decide to decontrol the exchange it is to be hoped that experience will have taught the unwisdom of any further experiments in this direction until price levels themselves both here and in East Africa have become stabilised."

Post of Director of Industries.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have done well in sending a telegram to the Government of Bombay urging that if it is true that the present Director of Industries is going to leave his present appointment, an Indian should be appointed in his place. The post of Director of Industries is one of those which are considered a sort of a monopoly by the Indian Civil Service. The Indian Civil Service itself, however, appears in some Provinces to avoid this as if it were a hot apple. We are informed in fact that the post of Director of Industries went actually a-begging in the United Provinces till the Government found an Indian officer, Mr. V. N. Mehta, who accepted it. The case off Assam also has got a Indian Director of Industries. There is no reason then why the Bombay Presidency with the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjapy as Minister in charge of Industries should not have an Indian Director of Industries. The Department of Industries is established since the last three years and as we have repeatedly shown in these columns it has not put forth an abundance of work. In fact the whole magnitude of its work was encompassed within the neat one dozen pages of a small brochure reminding us more of an advertisement catalogue of some enterprising firm. The public must be thankful for the economy effected thereby in printing and paper, but we should like to have more of actual work than faded hopes and blank promises. The Government have sufficiently experimented with English Directors of Industries and may now just try what an Indian Director will do. There is particularly one aspect of the question to which we should like to draw the attention of the Government. The Department is not obviously meant for those established industries which have got all the sources of information at their command. In fact those big industries do not perhaps care to consult the Department even once a year. It is those smaller industries and smaller capitalisst who stand in need of advice and suggestions from a department, which should be a go-ahead department. It should be above all not moribund or inaccessible to the public, and not ruled over by an effete red-tapism. An Indian Director will be able to bring his department into closer touch with people at large and to move about more freely among the masses. Take for instance the present campaign of spinning and weaving. An Indian Director will be able to appreciate at least the view assigned to the campaign and study the effects it will have on the fortunes of the poor weavers of the Presidency. There are minor industries which can be started in the Presidency, but which are not, because the Department of Industries has not been able to identify itself with the people. Mr. Paranjape has got before him a splendid opportunity of reorganising the department on a popular basis. It should not be said that there is no Indian available for such a post. Whether among officials or non-officials, the Government will be able to find out easily a capable Indian, who will do ample justice to the post if it is offered to him.

Conference of Ministers of Industries.

The Conference of Ministers for Industries and Directors of Industries in different Provinces was recently held at Simla; and there appears to have been a good deal of friendly confabulation between the Imperial Department of the Government of India and representatives of provincial Departments of Industries. This is the first time that the Simla Gods of the Industries Department have met in Conference Indian Ministers of Industries and even some Indian Directors of Industries as United Provinces and Assam. This Conference was up to this time a conference between Sir Thomas Holland, the leading light of the Industries Department, and the different provincial Controllers of Munitions, who were all Directors of Industries at the same time. Though thus the doors are opened to Indians with regard to this important Conference no change has been made in the direction of making proceedings of the Conference public. We do not believe that each and every conference can have their proceedings made public; nor however do we at the same time believe that all the proceedings of this Conference are required to be strictly confidential. There must have been several topics which can well be given out to the public without in any way harming the public cause. The Ministers of Industries are now, at least in name, representatives of the public and the latter should like to know how these are comporting themselves in conference with officers of the Government of India, and with brothers ministers of the other presidencies. There are several questions coming up before these conferences, which intimately affect the Indian community, which should naturally be kept appraised of the principal proceedings. In order to achieve this end we should like to suggest that the principal Chambers of Commerce should be asked to send representatives to such conferences. These representatives should be allowed to take part in all the proceedings except such as specifically relate to the inner working of Government Departments, which it may be against the administrative efficiency to make known to the public. Chambers of Commerce in some of the Western Countries like France and Germany for instance are semi-public bodies and wielding an enormous influence both with the Government and the people at large. They are invested with even other executive powers by the Government. The Government of India and the provincial Governments can now very well step out of the usual rut and invite the collaboration of Chambers of Commerce in their arduous administrative work by taking them more and more into confidence.

Deck Passengers Committee:

The correspondence which has passed between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Government od India with regard to the procedure adopted by the Deck Passengers Committee is very interesting and there is a flood of light on the reactionary manner in which even such advanced provincial governments as the Bombay Government choose to act. We have referred several times to the faulty procedure adopted by the Government in appointing the personnel of the Deck Passengers Committee and the procedure adopted by the latter with regard to taking of evidence, etc. It was entrusted with the very responsible work of collecting evidence and reporting on the grievances of deck passengers on coasting lines. Their terms of reference therefore affected intimately the welfare of thousands of Indian passengers. We shall not here repeat all that we and others have said regarding the utterly indifferent and careless manner in which the Committee discharged the duties assigned to them. This we can say however, that all the time, money and trouble wasted over this Committee has practically gone for nothing when one looks at the manner in which it carried out its peregrinations in the country. While the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber protested against all this, the Government of India were pleased to forward a reply, which the Committee well observe added but insult to injury. The Government of India appear to throw the responsibility, for omission of the name of the Chamber on the personnel of the Committee and for not forwarding the questionnaire, on the Government of Bombay, whom, however, they exhonerate from blame on the curious ground that the rules and regulations of the Chamber as published in 1907 do not include shipping as one of the objects of the Chamber. This is, we venture to say, one of the most impertinent replies any Government have deemed it fit to send to a representative public body. It is apparently not known to the Government of Bombay and even to the Government of India, who support them in their preposterous plea that the aims and objects of a Chamber of Commerce are not given in lengthy details as is the case with Memoranda of Joint Stock Companies.

FUNCTIONS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

We are naturally surprised that the Government of Bombay are ignorant of the true functions of a Chamber of Commerce. Chambers of Commerce all over the world have considered it always one of their principal functions to deal with all questions which relate to trade and industries, and the tendency is to conceive these functions more and more in a broad spirit. Shipping being one of the principal commitants of trade and industries falls therefore quite naturally within the purview of a Chamber of Commerce. It will indeed occasion no little surprise to the powerful Chamber of Commerce of some of the leading countries of the West were they to be seriously told that the Government of a leading Province in this country was inclined to think that shipping did not fall within the purview of a Chamber of Commerce. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have, again and again, emphasised that the work of the Deck Passengers Committee was not merely technical. It had also to examine questions of facilities and conveniences of deck passengers, the large majority of whom are merchants and traders, their families and their clerks. It was on this ground that this Chamber was above everybody else concerned with the enquiries of the Deck Passengers Committee. The attitude of both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay is much to be regretted with regard to this particular matter as it unfortunately betokens a spirit of indifference and contempt which characterise the attitude of bureaucrats towards all representative and independent private institutions. The new dispensation has unfortunately left them still untouched.

A DEATH TRAP?

WANTED A NEW PLATFORM AT MATUNGA.

Mr. J. G. Nensey Hon. Jt. Secretary of the I. P. and T. R. Association has addressed the following letter to the Agent of G. I. P. Ry., Bombay, dated May 31, 1921:

"Described below is a dangerous predicament to which the Local passengers at Matunga, G. I. P. Ry., station are subjected and which is calculated to result in immeasurable loss of life and property at any time.

It is a long-continued evil practice that G. I. P. Ry., Local trains at Matunga are stopped at any place near the station on the middle railway line without a platform and passengers are required to get down there with their baggage, family and children and drag the same across the railway lines perhaps stumbling amidst the rails or toppling over the signal wires exposing, simultaneously, themselves to the danger of being run over by other trains passing on adjacent lines.

The truth of the above statement was brought home the other day i.e., on the 27th May, 1921, when the Bhatia fast train was made to stand on the main line and some of the passengers getting out of the train rushed to the local platform and were just missed being run over by the up-Thana Local which was steaming in the station with full speed; thanks to the presence of mind of those who were on the opposite local platform and who forseeing the danger shouted out to the people who were about to cross the line. The undersigned is an eye-witness of the scene, being himself present on the local platform.

I, for one, am convinced of the danger which may befall at any time if the practice is continued in future. I also believe that the above practive is against the Railway Act and if so must be prohibited at an early date.

As a remedy I would suggest that a new platform between the local and main platform be built early to do away with the above inconvenience. It was given to understand that the building of such a platfrom was delayed and postponed until the war was over. But although the exigencies of the war are now a matter of the past this work through worthy of immediate attention, is not yet taken in hand.

Under the circumstances and in spite of this warning I think it is not preposterous on my part to suggest that if any accident or loss of life or property takes place, it would happen only at the risk of the Company. I hope you will please take note of the possibilities of the accidents and take the necessary steps in the matter at an early date."

ID MUBARAK

TO OUR MUSLEM BRETHREN.

Despite all distress in Smyrna and depression in the Islamic world, we feel certain, that victory is yours; for your cause is just. We pray, that with Truth and Tolerance, with service and sacrifice you may win the day and preserve your Khilafat! We tender our humble mite for the Smyrna Fund, and remain.

Yours fraternally,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

[Messrs. Tairsee and Bharucha have sent us a cheque of Rs. 50 which has been forwarded to the Central Khilafat Committee. Editor "B. C."]

ID DAY PRESENTATION.

IN AID OF SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

News has reached the office of the Central Khilafat Committee that Mohamedan parents and children in Bombay specially in Halai Mamon Mohalla are making preparations for making an offering of their Id presents in aid of the relief of Smyrna, Angora and Constantinople sufferers. In some cases it is reported that even finest cloths for children are being discarded and the clothes already made are being got ready for presentation on Id. day. This is the right spirit according to which we hope every Moslim man, woman and child in Bombay will act on the coming day of Id for the support of suffering humanity of Asia Mino and Constantinople. God assuredly will reward them for this much needed support and sympathy.

TATA BANK,

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

We give below an abstract vesion of the statistical position of the leading article which appeared in the "Jame-Jamshed" entitled "The Tata Bank cannot be any possibility find Indian functionaries."

It is alleged that the Tata Industrial Bank is unable to secure the services of competent Indian officials and that, therefore, expert Europeans have to be invited from England. The Chairman of the Directors' Board, Sir Dorabji Tata, went to the extent of asserting at the last meeting that in the management of a bank the Europeans were abler than Indians,—that they were more hardworking. He contented that the recruitment of Europeans in the Tata Industrial Bank was not because they were Europeans but because they were abler than Indians. The shareholders of the Tata Bank did not agree with this, and hence they declined to adopt the Bank's report.

There is a wide divergence of views between the Chairman of the Bank and the Shareholders on the question of the employment of Indians. There is something to be said on behalf of the contentions on both sides. But the paper believes that popular sentiment and the people's views incline in favour of giving the executive posts to Indians. The Jame understands the allegation of Sir Dorab to be that in the management of a Bank an Englishman is superior to an Indian. The shareholders dispute it and demand that the Indians be given a chance to prove their ability. If proper opportunities are given to Indians they will on the other hand demonstrate their superior ability.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The paper than proceeds to give the following startling statistics:

The total of the salaries of Europeans Managers up to March 10th 1921, amounted to Rs. 19,750.

The European Assistant Managers for the same month received Rs. 8,525.

Other 23 European Assistant Managers for the same month received aggregate salary of Rs. 13,900.

The furlough salary paid to the Europeans down to the year ended 31st March, 1921, amounted Rs. 15,336.

The house and carriage allowance to Europeans totals Rs. 1,550.

There are 28 Europeans, whose monthly salaries ranged between Rs. 500 and 1,000. There are six Europeans earning between 1,000 and 2,000. There are five Europeans earning between 2,000 and 3,000. There are two Europeans who earn more than 300 a month.

There are in all twelve Indian Managers, Assistant Managers and Accountants and their total salary for the month of March was Rs. 4,325.

There were other 638 Indians whose March salary came up to Rs. 50,845.

There are six Indians who get monthly salary of from 400 to 500. There are six Indians who earn 500 and more. The monthly total of house and carriage allowance to Indians amount to Rs. 2,000.

CALCUTTA SWEEP FIRST PRIZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

The first prize of the Calcutta Sweep was contained in a book purchased by Mr. Stark, an old-standing member of the Baltic Exchange, who sold the winning ticket from this book to a friend holding an important position in the shore department of a City Shipping firm.

A Farewell Party was given in the premises of the Taiwan Bank on the 3rd instant to the two Assistant Managers of the Bank, Messrs. T. Nakajima and Y. Namiki, who are transferred to the Bank's offices at Taipeh and Tokio respectively. Addresses in silver caskets were presented to them by the Indian staff of the Bank, as they had been very cordial and sympathetic in their treatment of their subordinates.

S. K. GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

The mission for curing of lepers known as the Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission with Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Pandit Kriparam, its honorary secretary and attending physician respectively, has come to Bombay for giving practical proofs that leprosy is curable by treatment.

For this purpose the authorities of Ackorth Leper Asylum of Matunga, Bombay, have agreed to place six of its patients suffering from different types of leprosy for treatment at the hands of the Mission. These six cases have been selected and examined by a board of medical men appointed by the Asylum authorities who are thoroughly satisfied that these patients, who are going to be treated by Pundit Kriparam, are suffering from leprasy, four of these being of tubercular type, one anaesthetic and one of mixed type. These patients also have been photographed. Those interested in the cause of lepers and treatment of leprosy can inspect these cases at the Asylum at Matunga or may see the photographs and ascertain other paticulars from the Secretary of the Mission.

The treatment of these cases by the mission from Calcutta is to be commenced as soon as preliminary arrangements are completed. Both Mr. Ghose and Pandit Kriparam can be seen by appointment at the Guest House of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, where they are staying.

PECHEY PHIPSON SANITORIUM AT NASIK.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We have just received the Annual Report of the above Institution for 1920. This Institution was founded by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., for the benefit of residents of this city and is situated at Nasik Road. The report show that 112 families, consisting of 578 persons, took advantage of the Sanitarium during the year under report.

The Committee are making arrangements for building additional cottages on the land which Mr. Phipson has generously given to the Institution. The committee hope that the generous pubic will help them by sending in donations to enable them to carry on the work.

The first cottage to be built will be a large one, where single women and girls can be looked after and fed by the matron in charge. The cost of the cottage will be Rs. 35,000 and towards this the Committee has received during the past 4 years Rs. 20,000 from the Turf Club. Who will help to supply the balance?

PARTY OF 30 HERATIS AT MESHED.

APPRECIATION OF TREATMENT BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

A report recently received states that a party of thirty Heratis recently arrived at Meshed. They are returning to their homes after a pilgrimage to the Shia shrine at Kerbela, and speak in very high terms of the considerate treatment they received at the hands of the British authorities during the Arab revolt.

This honest expression of appreciation by these Herati pilgrims is a welcome indication of the helpful attitude of British authorities towards Muslim pilgrims, especially in view of many calumnious statements recently circulated by agitators accusing the British of having bombarded shrines and of having committed other outrages against the religious susceptibilities of Muslims.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.

Students of the National College who had registered their names in the last term should get their name registered again in the college in the different classes in which they are going to study.

Arrangements for a hostel are being made for Mofussil students. As soon as they are complete. They will be published students who want to live in the hostel are asked to register their names.

S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR,
Principal.

NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

SCHEME OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

Mr. Gokuldas Devji has donated in the name of his father two scholarships of Rs. 100 each per term.

One scholarship is to be given to the student who joins the National College Bombay and has secured the higher number of marks among those wha join the National College in the entrance examination of the Gujerat Vidyaputh.

The allotment of the second scholarship is left to the decision of the college authorities. They have decided to give it to the student who has secured the higher number of marks in the F. Y. A. examination of the National College and who continues his studies in the college for the higher course.

The following gentlemen have kindly promised to give a series of lectures on important subjects during the first term of the college.

1. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall.
2. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
3. Principal A. T. Gidwani.
4. Professor D. B. Kalelkar.

The time and subjects will be announced later. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to speak to the students on "Students and National Work." Time and place will be announced later.

LATEST CABLES

GOVT. TERMS TO BE REJECTED BY MINERS.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES PARALYSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

The first move has been made following upon the submission of Government's coal settlements proposals. Mine-owners yesterday considered district replies and held a meeting again to-day to approve the communication to be sent to the Premier. It is believed that mine-owners are willing to accept the terms of temporary settlement, but desire to refer the permanent scheme, on which the Government grant of ten millions is contingent to arbitration. The Miners' Executive meets to-day and the rejection of Government's terms is a foregone conclusion, but leaders are hoping that they will be enabled to consider a communication from the Government or owners. There is an optimistic feeling that something will emerge in the course of a few days undamped by the present misty situation. In the meanwhile the prolonged coal stoppage is having paralysing effects upon the principal industrial districts. Manchester is described as presenting an unparalleled spectacle, many shops and warehouses being closed. Business is gradually being brought to a standstill in spite of the revival of textile orders from oversea markets and the British steel-makers' more advantageous position owing to the improvement in the Exchange value of Belgian currency.

MESSRS MONTAGUS' SILVER REPORT.

SILVER CURRENCY FOR RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the United States Customs statistics suggest a shrinkage in production and should the assumption that the large reduction in imports has caused American dealers' recent reluctance to part with supplies be correct, the course of the market may be sluggish for a while, until some new factor—for example Governmental sales of demonetized metal or revival of trade—gives an impetus in one direction or another. The report reproduces a telegram from Riga alleging that the Soviet Government has authorised silver currency in order to allay the peasants' distrust of paper money, but it is considered that before an effective currency system can be enjoyed, Russia has a long way to go.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

WHY SHOULD NOT FRANCE TAKE THE LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

A Paris telegram says that the "Temps" in the course of a leader asks if the French Government could not take the initiative in formulating a peaceful solution of the Near East problem.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

Paris.—According to the "Matin", the French Government has received official confirmation of the reported desire of the British Government to include at the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Council the consideration of the situation in the Near East created by the aggressive attitude of the Kemalists.

DUKE OF MALBOROUGH'S FIANCEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

The Duke of Marlborough is engaged to Gladys, daughter of Mr. E. P. Deacon of Boston. Miss Gladys Deacon has been in England for many years and was a bridesmaid to the late Duchess. She is a sister of Princess Radziwill.

N. LONDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

In the third round of the Doubles of North London Championships at Stamford Hill to-day Barrett and Gore beat Deane and Jacob 6/4, 6/0. In the second round of the Singles, Lowe beat Jacob 6/1, 6/2.

FURTHER BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 8.

The King's Birthday Honours include:—

Companion of St. Michael and St. George
—Mr. Benjamin Horsburgh of Ceylon

Knight Bachelor of St. Michael and St. George—Mr. Ponnambalam Ramanathan of Ceylon.

Commander of St. Michael and St. George
—Sir Charles Addis.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Colonel John Herschel, son and grandson of the famous astronomers.

THE CHANDPUR MISERY.

"THE DAY OF JUDGMENT HAS BEGUN."

MR. ANDREWS' TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF GOVT.

APPEAL FOR HALF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning, after visiting Goalundo, Rajbari, Chandpur and other places where returning Assam tea garden coolies had been stranded, made a statement of the present labour situation which he had seen, heard and verified by oral evidence at those places. The statment was made at a public meeting held at Mirzapore Park on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Bengal Central Labour Federation. In the absence of Mr. J. N. Roy owing to illness Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarti, presided.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

I must ask you to bear with me to-day if I do not speak for long as I am very tired and I must ask your permission to go away as soon as my address is finished. I have overtaxed my strength. At the very opening I wish to correct certain mistakes which have unfortunately appeared in the press. First of all, I was reported to have said, that the Bengal Government had refused to "allow" the Assam Labourers to go forward. I could not have said anything so foolish; as I myself sent away 483 with the full permission of the Bengal Government. What I said was that the Bengal Government refused to help. Secondly on the authority of all the officials at Chandpur. I stated in the Press that the Bengal Government strictly prohibited concession rates. This was the entire impression of everyone at Chandpur both official and unofficial alike and I myself sent away these 483 persons at full rates because I could not get concession rates. I now understand from Sir Henry Wheeler himself that he did not prohibit concession rates but only objected to free passages. I am sorry he did not make his meaning more explicit to his own officials; for that one mistake in the official communications has probably been the cause of many lives being lost. Thirdly; I have read a statement in the Press; that in the rush forward to get on the steamer some persons were pushed into the river and were drowned. This was not the case. It has been also stated that bayonets were used by the Gurkhas. As far as I have been able to find out; this did not happen. This picture also which is exhibited does not correspond with any facts which I have seen. The evils and miseries of the present crisis are dark enough without making them still darker.

On looking back after the event. I blame myself now for not having gone to Chandpur earlier. My only excuse is; that I had been asked by the working men themselves at Kanchrapara to help them in the settlement of their strike with the Railway Company and I felt that I could not leave this duty half-finished. But if I had known all the truth about Chandpur I should certainly have asked permission from the Kanchrapara workmen to leave them earlier. If I had only arrived at Chandpur two days earlier the Gurkhas might not have been called in and the Gurkha outrage might not have been reached. But these things cannot be foreseen.

RULE OF MILITARY AND POLICE.

When at last I arrived in Chandpur. I found that the rule of the military and police prevailed. The police officer refused to give permission to the friends (who had come to welcome) me to come on board the steamer. Meanwhile the police officer gave me his own version of the story of what had occurred the night before. At first. I could not understand the long delay. But my companion, Mr. Kalimohan Ghose came back to tell me what had occurred at the gangway and how the friends who had come to welcome me had been refused. The police officer spoke in an insulting tone to Mr. Kalimohan Ghose in my presence. I demanded that the order against my Chandpur friends should be immediately withdrawn and this was done.

A "WICKED AND INHUMAN ACT."

Late that night, when I reached the house, I was told the story of what happened with the Gurkhas on the previous night. The next morning after I arrived some of the victims of the Gurkha outrage were brought before me for inspection. I saw one poor little girl with her left eye injured by a blow, which narrowly missed the eye ball itself. Two women, if I remember righty, were also there, one with a bad scalp wound. One weak elderly man was present also wounded. I saw no one among the wounded who could have offered resistance. It made my blood hot with indignation to see these pitiable derelicts of humanity. a weak sickly child. half starved women, and an infirm old man. presented before me with wounds on their bodies which the brutal assault of the Gurkha soldiers had caused. I made many further enquiries during my stay in Chandpur. I began to collect evidence for the non-official investigation. All that I subsequently found out corroborated my first impression, that a wicked and inhuman act had been perpetrated, which the people of India are not likely soon to forget. If I were to describe it in barest outline, it means that human beings in the last stage of misery and exhaustion, who should clearly have been objects of tenderness and compassion, were assaulted while they were lying on the railway platform late in the night by Gurkha soldiers. They offered no resistance. Yet weak women and children and feeble old men, who were too infirm to move quickly, were hit over the head and on the body with the butt-ends of rifles and other weapons in order to force them to get up from the ground. I met several Englishmen on my journeys to and from Chandpur who had seen with their own eyes the condition of these poor human wrecks. They expressed to me their indignation at the thought, that Gurkhas could have been turned loose upon them in the middle of the night to drive them from one place to another. When I challenged the Commissioner himself he acknowledged that he had pulled one Gurkha soldiers off with his own hands, because he found him beating the people roughly with his weapon. The Commissioner also told me that he had ordered the whistle finally to be blown, because he saw the violence that was being used was too great This, at least, is an acknowledgement of the assault and some sign of repentance. But the Government press communique by its white-washing account and suppression of the truth reflects no credit upon its author or upon the Government whom he represents

"BENGAL GOVERNMENT HAVE OPPRESSED THE POOR."

My indictment of the Bengal Government, in the name of humanity. is this, that they have oppressed the poor. Where pity was needed, they have employed violence, where tenderness was required, they have brought down their Gurkha soldiers; where human nature itself was calling aloud for sympathy and compassion, they have forfeited the good name of a humane Government. And what is an added injury, when this brutal outrage has been committed, they have called in their Director of Public Information to justify it to the public through the columns of the daily press.

STILL MORE SERIOUS INDICTMENT.

There is a still more serious indictment to follow:—What happened. as far as I can read the sequence of events was this: When the first detachment of the returned labourers from Assam came down to Chandpur, the Magistrate, Mr. Sinha, acted in accordance with the dictates of his heart and conscience and sent them forward. He obtained concessions from the steamship company and, on his own responsibility, spent nearly two thousand rupees on their transportation. Up to this point, the action of Government through its officers was human and wise. Only one mistake was made. There should have been a medical examination at Chandpur and the sick should have been detained. But after that act of Mr. Sinha a sudden change began. The Government of Bengal, living in the Planters stronghold at Darjeeling, with planting interests on every side of them was confronted by the solid phalanx of the planters' opposition. Any action to assist these labourers to leave Chandpur was represented as "taking sides against the planters." Therefore, the order were sent from Darjeeling that facilities for departure in the way of assisted passages were not to be given by Government officers. That influence of the tea planting industry was as evident as possible to me in Darjeeling itself. It appears still to be paramount to-day. What has been its fatal result? Government has declared its policy. It will provide medical comforts for the wretched tea labourers who are congested in Chandpur. It will provide food, if necessary, to prevent them from starving. But the one thing it will not do is this: It will not give one pice to assist these labourers to leave Chandpur. Thus the Government has flouted the advice of every official on the spot. It has taken the side of the vested interests. It has not taken the side of the poor.

SUBSCRIPTION OF RS. 5,000 REFUSED.

My own demand was the most moderate possible. I did not ask Government to undertake the whole responsibility. I asked simply for a subscription of Rs. 5,000. This has been refused. Government points to the fact that it is giving medical aid and and offering food. But all this is futile, if it remains alone. What is needed is to get these poor miserable human beings back to their homes. They will never go back to the plantations. Wild horses could not drive them back there. They cannot remain where they are. To keep them in cholera-stricken Chandpur, healthy and unhealthy, all jumbled up together, is nothing less than criminal. They must go forward. the healthy ones first, and then the others when they are recovered. Everyone on the spot agrees on this point. The missionary the official Englishmen the non-official Englishmen all agree on this point. But the Government refused to lift one little finger to help a single labourer forward. And so the deadlock has become complete. The whole province of Bengal on its Indian side, it shocked by this Governmental act. The Government, whose first duty should have been to protect the poor, to defend the poor from oppression, to stand up for the rights of the poor, refused, after the issue has been made unmistakably clear to asist these refugees to reach their destination.

NEW AND OMINOUS EVENT IN BRITISH HISTORY.

The issue before the whole of India to-day and not merely before Bengal is simply this. The Government not only of Bengal, but of India, by its actions, has come more and more to side with the vested interests, with the capitalists, with the rich, with the powerful, against the poor and the oppressed. That is the terrible indictment. That is why the poor, in their misery, have flocked to the banner of Mahatma Gandhi, who is himself the poorest of the poor, and who understands his own poor people. That is why they are even beginning to refuses such help as government itself is still willing to offer. There was no more fateful sign of these critical days in which we live, than that which was told me by an eye-witness at Naihati. These poor Assam returned labourers were actually starving. The steaming cooked rice was put before them. But when they heard that government had provided it, they refused to touch it. They were frightened that it was a plot to bring them back on to the plantations. But when the Seva Samiti workers brought them uncooked rice from the people they were so ravenous that they began to eat the hard rice grains uncooked.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT HAS BEGUN.

This is a new and ominous event in the history of British Rule in India. Those who are not in the midst of the revolution which is going on before our eyes, and who are seated amid their files will be prudent if they will take timely warning. The Day of Judgment has begun for all. There is now one supreme question which Government will have to face. "Are you on the side of the rich, or are you on the side of the poor? Are you on the side of Mammon, or are you on the side of God?

And I would add one more world before I close. The Day of Judgment has come for the educated leaders of the people of India also. They too will have to face the same issue. "What are these outcastes?"—the question will be asked. What are these untouchables? What are these oppressed ryots, whose misery in the plains has driven them to seek refuge in Fiji and in Natal, in Ceylon and in Assam? It will not be enough to excite the poor in their distress into meaningless strikes. That may add to their misery I speak sadly because I have been dealing with strike after strike during the last few months, which have brought very little, but misery and starvation to the poor; and at Howrah, at Lilloah, at Lucknow, at Kanchrapara and at Chandpur I have seen the poor sufferer. Even to-day, this steamship strike at Chandpur and Goalundo, which was made against my utmost entreaty is going I am afraid, to bring nothing, but further misery and suffering to the Assam labourers themselves. I can only say this with the utmost sadness for my heart is full of pain. I had collected 400 of these poor labourers together at Chandpur and they had been passed by the doctor as medically fit; they were waiting in a boat ready to be transported to the steamer in order to be sent back to their homes when the news was brought to me that the Indian leaders had persuaded the steamship company employees to strike and this very steamer could not sail. So I had to give the order to take these poor labourers back to the cholera infected shores. They wept piteously. It was the last drop in their cup of bitterness. My heart bled for them more than I can possibly say. Therefore I say most earnestly if you will bear with me, it will not do mercy to excite the poor to strike. It will not do indiscriminately to use these strikes (in which the poor are the chief suffers) as a weapon to bring Government to its knees.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mahatma Gandhi is the friend of the poor. He himself is the poorest of the poor and he knows that in such strike the poor suffer most of all. While I say this in sadness, at the same time I have nothing, but admiration for the national volunteers who are daily facing death in its most awful form of cholera there at Chandpur. I have nothing but praise and blessing for their zeal, which I have witnessed with my own eyes.

Meanwhile, we have to raise at least half a lakh in this time of economic shortage and industrial depression. I appeal to the heart of the people of Calcutta. I have come from the midst of the misery at Chandpur and I ask you in the name of the sick and dying the poor and the helpless to respond.

POONA ANATH VIDVARTHI GRIHA.

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha or the Poor Students' home, is the first of its kind in the Maharashtra, providing free board lodging, education and personal supervision to poor deserving Hindu students. The twelfth Anniversary of the Home was celebrated on the 29th of May, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding over the function.

Mr. V. G. Ketkar, the Superintendent, of the Griha narrated in brief the eventful history of the last twelve years. In the beginning there were some fifteen boys lodged in a rented house. For want of funds Mr. Ketkar, along with his colleagues, Messrs. Patwardhan and Kanitkar, had to serve in the local schools and the pay was utilised towards the Home. This was, however, insufficient. Messrs. Ketkar and Patwardhan went barefooted, begging cooked rice from door to door. The present building worth nearly Rs. 20,000 is donated by Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, a retired state Surgeon, Palanpore. At present there are sixty students, taking education in the High School as well as in higher courses of Art, Agriculture, Medicine, etc., Irrespective of caste, poor deserving students from almost all parts of the Province are admitted into the Home.

The Home conducts a full High School of its own, wherein intellectual education is combined with Technical. The Institution also manages a Free Reading Room in Poona. A student was sent to the Satyagraha Ashrama of Mr. Gandhi. After a year's training in spinning and weaving, he has returned. A Spinning Class is opened and hand-looms will soon be erected.

PROVINCIAL POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June 5.

At to-day's sitting of the Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference several resolutions were passed, important among them being the one condemning the Postal Committee recommendations which were wanting in sympathy, and another urging Government to accept the irreducible minimum demand made by he All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference at Delhi.

INDIAN WORKERS' DUTY.

SEND MONEY TO MR. ANDREWS.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

We have received the following "Manifesto to the workers of India", for publication from Mr. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress:—

Workers of India! The time has come for you to assert your rights as arbiters of your country's destiny. You cannot stand aloof from the stream of national life. You cannot refuse to face the events that to-day are making history for India. You are the mass of the population. Every movement on the political chess-board, every step in the financial or economical arrangements of your country affects you more than it affects any other class. You must become conscious of your responsibilities You must understand your rights. You must prepare yourself to realize your destiny.

SEND MONEY TO MR. ANDREWS.

Workers of India! Your lot is a hard one. How will you better it? Look at the slaves of the Assam Tea Plantations, now become desperate. Their real daily wages are less than three annas a day prescribed under the Government Acts. They are often victims of brutal treatment working under the lash for unlimited hours, while some of these plantations pay 20 to 40 per cent. dividends. They are death and starvation dividends and it is you, your wives, your children who are the innocent unoffending victims. We call upon you to realize the meaning of this exploitation and offer by special levies from the members of each Union what help you can to Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is fighting at Chandpur the battle of these semi-slaves.

Workers of India! The earth is your common heritage. It is not specially reserved for professional politicians or the Simla bureaucrat or the mill-owning plutocrats. When your nations' leaders ask for Swaraj, you must not let them lead you out of the reckoning. Political freedom to you is of no worth without economic freedom. You cannot, therefore, afford to neglect the movement for national freedom. You are part and parcel of that movement. You will neglect it only at the peril of your liberty.

JOIN THE CONGRESS

Workers of India! There is nothing in the nature of your Union membership to prevent you from joining the Indian National Congress. You will continue to suffer as your Assam comrades are suffering for up-holding the cause of freedom. Your masters will go out of their way, as Sir William Vincent has done, to threaten those of your leaders who happen to be Non-Co-operators for an alleged attempt to sow disaffection amongst the workers. You have nothing to fear. It is not a crime to create a repugnance of brutal treatment of conditions of semi-slavery and of the horrible exploitation of women and children. You know well enough that it is the influence of these very leaders which has kept the peace and effected a settlement in almost every big strike in India, during the past 12 months and in spite of every provocation and in spite of the surrender or starve policy of the employers. Your cause is the cause of humanity. It cannot suffer for misrepresentation.

"REALIZE YOUR UNITY"

Workers of India! There is only one thing for you to do. You must realize your unity. You must solidify your organisation. Do not look for salvation to the Factory Act. The law cannot give you unity. The law cannot create in you the spirit of brotherhood. That must be your own work. Spoliation of the worker is the cry of the Capitalists in field and factory. Let unity and brotherhood of man be your watchwords. Your salvation lies in the strength of your organisation. Cling fast to them. Cast all weakness from you and you will surely tread the path to power and freedom.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT TANJORE.

The Secretary of the Railway Grievances Redressing Association from Sattur writes:—

Owing to the postponement of the Madras Provincial Conference, it has been decided to postpone the Railway Conference also to he third week of July. Arrangements are being made to form a strong Subjects Committee, consisting of the representatives of the various Passenger Associations and Railway men's Unions. Papers relating to "The grievances of the public against the railways and the methods of removing them," "Increase in railway fares and how far it is justifiable", etc., will be read in the Conference.

Mr. S. Kastuurirenga Iyengar Avargal, Editor of The "Hindu," has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

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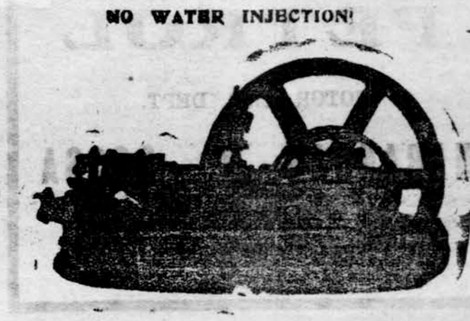

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THE BROACH CONFERENCES.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Broach was the scene of great excitement and enthusiasm for four days (viz. from the 30th of May till the 4th of June) on account of the Gujarat Provincial Political and the Khilafat Conferences that were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last. The scenes of enthusiasm began on Monday night at the Colaba station from which our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali started by the Kathiawar Express. A large number of Indians (mostly Hindus) were eager to have the *Darshana* of the Great Mahatma, who, in order to satisfy the hearts of those present, at last spoke a few touching words to them. Enthusiasm and excitement prevailed to a greater degree in Broach among Indians coming from various parts of Gujarat and other places; indeed one might have fancied that a session of the Indian National Congress was to be held in that memorable city.

The morning scene of the Narmada River from a distance looked so grand and gorgeous, so beautiful and attractive that any stranger unacquainted with, the surroundings of Broach city might have thought it was the holy city of Benares. At such an attractive and charming place—near the bank of the river the two great conferences were held at which, in spite of the cyclonic and rough weather thousands of Indians (Hindus, Muslims and Parsis) were present. Another attractive scene inside the Conference Pandal was the platform on which distinguished Indians and a staunch English Khilafat worker (I mean, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall) were seated without any chair. The situation of visitors, delegates and even Press representatives was the same. On the first day of the Political Conference some of my colleagues were expressing their apprehensions to me lest at the next session of the Indian National Congress visitors, delegates and Press representatives should not be provided with chairs and sofas, as before.

I may be pardoned if I bring to the notice of the organisers of the Political Conference one great defect in their system of holding a great Conference and that with regard to the printing of resolutions and the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee in Gujarathi. Personally, I found no difficulty in translating them into English of a kind. But there were with me Punjabis and Madrasees who found the greatest difficulty in translating them (speech and resolutions) into English. And on account of that method being adopted by the organisers of the Conference, Press representatives were put to great trouble in despatching their report by wire in time. When once resolutions and speeches are translated into English from Gujarathi or any other language, they lose all their vigour and force. I trust that in future proper steps will be taken by our organisers of Parishads to prevent a repetition of the above-mentioned inconvenience.

These two great Conferences must have shown to an impartial critic to what an extent political awakening both among the educated Indians and the masses prevails at the present moment in Gujarat. Formerly such conferences were attended by a few hundreds of Indians, but now that antediluvian time is dead and gone and thousands of Indians think it their duty to take an active part in any political movement of the country. The two Conferences notwithstanding their inconvenient time, and rough weather, were a great success unparalleled in the annals of this country. The presidential address of the Khilafat Conference was extempore. It was as vigorous as it was forcible. The words uttered by Mr. Mohamed Ali were burning and heart-rending and they moved some of his sincere hearers to tears. Mahatma Gandhi's speeches at the two conferences were as touching as they were eloquent and thrilling. As a result of such forcible speeches, hundreds of Indians came forward and gave away their valuable ornaments and money to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Mohamed Ali.

Lastly, I must express my sincere feelings of gratuitude to the Superintendent of the Broach Telegraph Office for having given me every facility in despatching my wires in time to Bombay event at odd hours like 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. when the Khilafat Conference was over. Some might say it was his bounden duty to give me every facility, but this Superintendent went beyond the ordinary limits in his kindness.

RACIAL EQUALITY.

A CIVIL CHAPLAIN'S SERMON.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW June 6.

Speaking at the Christ Church on Sunday evening, the Civil Chaplain Rev. Norman Bennet said:—"India to-day is in the throes of a renaissance. We are bidden by our King and his advisers to tell India to go forward and this can best be done by following up the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy which may be summed up in words used of the French nation at a time of great upheaval "Liberty, equality, fraternity." We need to prove to the people of India our sincerity of purpose and remember they are flesh and blood like ourselves, that dark skin is as good as light one. All true lovers of India will be agreed in condemning the unnecessary degradation through the Crawling Order at Amritsar, about which Mr. Mahommed Ali whom he, the speaker met in the train recently said, "I do not care so much for the shooting that concerned the body." Mr. Ali said that he had disagreed with that, but in regard to this he could not fail to agree. There must be no more Crawling Orders. We must be pitiful, be courteous. We must control ourselves under provocation, and by so doing raise the people of India to that higher life which God has in store for them."

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

A Bombay Correspondent, under the initial "S.H.B." writes as follows "Capital," of Calcutta:—

Sir,—The proud record of the Finance Department of the Government of India ever since its constitution in the early sixties of the last century has unfortunately not been lived up to to by the creation of The Imperial Bank of India into a Trust for the benefit of the rich shareholders of the amalgamated Presidency Banks Sponsored by a government whose solvency and credit are of the best and patronised gratis with the colossal momentary resources and cash balances of the Indian Treasury, the enterprise is bound to prosper amazingly, and will earn profits which are denied to an ordinary banking institution. This is manifestly unfair to the country and the tax payer whose money will thus be exploited solely in the interest of the aristocracy of wealth. Is it fair that an exclusive class of well to do investors holding in the shape of shares only a fraction of the total working capital of the bank should appropriate to themselves the sole profits of an undertaking which in course of time will assume gigantic proportions and will swell in a marked degree the existing disparity between their limited stake and the rest of the earning assets?

A confirmation of this statement as regards progressive business and expanding profits is to be found in the figures of the Federal Reserve Banks of The United States. Started barely fifteen years ago, their total resources stand, to-day, at about 6 billion dollars, while the stock holders' capital represents the infinitesimal sum of hardly 90 million dollars. The profits on such a colossal turnover naturally amounted to over 100 per cent. of its tiny capital on a discount basis of 4 per cent. in 1919. As the rate now is 6 per cent. not in the least an abnormal rate even under normal conditions the profits for 1920 are calculated at about 150 per cent. But he legislators of The United States were long headed enough to appraise the expansive character of the business and in drafting the constitution have made provision for a very modest return to the stock holder, diverting the bulk of the profit to purposes of state. Section 7 of The Federal Reserve Act reads thus: "After all necessary expenses of a Federal Bank have been paid or provided for the stock holders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital stock, which dividend of 6 per cent. shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid divided claims have been fully met, the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as an franchise tax, except that the whole of such net earnings shall be paid into the surplus. The net shall amount to hundred per cent. of the subscribed capital stock of such a bank and that thereafter 10 per cent. of such earnings shal be paid into the surplus. The net earnings derived by the United States shall in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury be used to supplement the gold reserves held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the redemption of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of United States under refutations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Banking in India being in its infancy, there is a greater scope for proportional development than in the United States. In this development The Imperial Bank will have the lion's share. It starts with total resources of about 800 million rupees handed over to it by the Presidency banks. But very soon these figures will be exceeded by a long way; so will be the present profits. An important source of revenue will thus be lost by the country, over which it has every prescriptive right. Considering the ante-diluvian character of the Indian budget which does not admit of more than five or six shillings to be spent per head of population, while the normal pre-war spending power of the Government of the advanced countries has been almost as many pounds, it is an imperative necessity that every avenue for increasing the revenue should be thoroughly explored. Another advantage should not be overlooked. If the privileges of the shareholders of The Imperial Bank of India in participating materially in the profits are restricted, larger funds will be available for financing the nascent industries and trade of India at lower rates of interest and in times of crisis these funds will form aline of defence against panic and diffidence due to scarcity of money.

What is to be done? The Imperial Bank has already become a *fait accompli*. Under the scheme of amalgamation the rights conferred on the shareholders are equitable and legal. The original mistake lay in a fusion. The Government should have started *de novo* and should have invited the shareholders of the Presidency Banks to have a part interest in the earnings of the new enterprise, in lieu of the latter sanctioning the liquidation of the three sister banks. No injustice would have been done to them as they would have been the full recipients in cash of the assets of the liquidated concerns. The arrangement would have been an equitable one all round and the reasonable penalty for recalcitrancy on the part of shareholders would have been paid in the severance by the Government of their connexion with the then existing banks. The Government have been enamoured of the soft side of the job of taking up without trouble the assets and goodwill of a flourishing undertaking. In doing so they have sacrificed the country on the cross of plutocracy.

That a few private shareholders should act as sole bankers to the Government of India is not a sound business proposition from the Indian national sandpoint. Has the last word been said against a State Bank for India the scheme for which was wrecked at the time of the Chamberlain Currency Commission? Have the Government finally endorsed the powerful minute of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha, which spoke of such a bank guiding Indian exchange policy, holding the gold standard reserve, issuing the paper currency, in short displacing alike the Secretary of State and the Government of India, as a dangerous anachronism fatal alike to the interests of Government and trade and disastrous to the country in times of grave emergency when it cannot conduct vital negotiations with the prestige and the authority that the Government of India or the Secretary of State could command? Even if the Government had an open mind on the subject, would they, upon an incontrovertible case being made out for a State Bank for India, delegate even an iota of the above functions and powers to The Imperial Bank of India constituted as it is for the benefit of a microscopic minority?

Sir William Meyer with whom the writer conferred on this matter in London deprecated publicity being given to it in the English press on the ground that the Lancashire agitator against the increase of import duty would strengthen his case by the argument "Here you are. You leave a growing source of income to the plutocrat and penalise us for your budget deficit." Mr. Gubbay to whom he referred the matter was of opinion that the shareholders did not stand to gain because of their undertaking to start hundred brances forthwith and that the subject could come up for discussion after ten years when the present agreement could have expired. Mr. Gubbay has been one of the sponsors and his attitude cannot be anything but god-fatherly. As a memo on these lines has been handed over to the Viceroy, subsequent to an interview the writer had with him, it is to be hoped that Lord Reading will find ample grounds for preferment of the prospective interests of the country to the vested interests of a small body of shareholders. There is no shirking this call. It is the call of justice.

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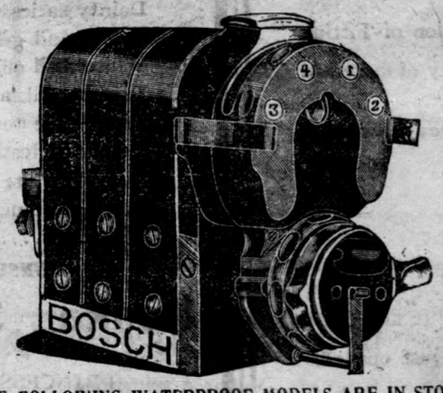

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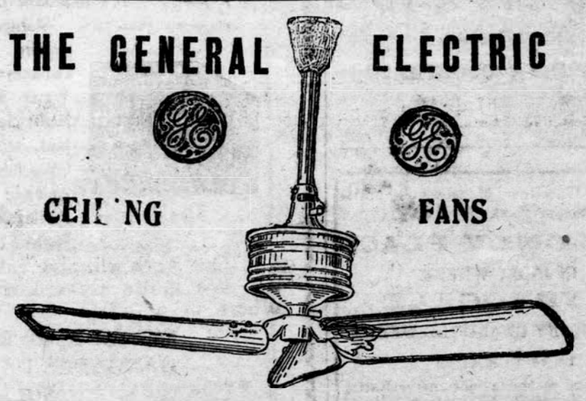

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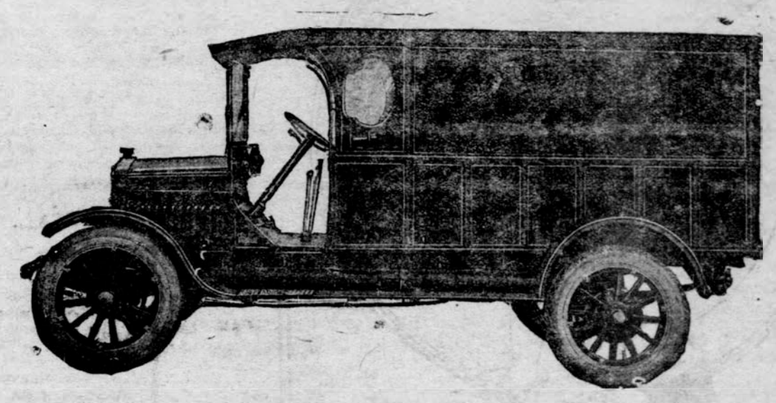

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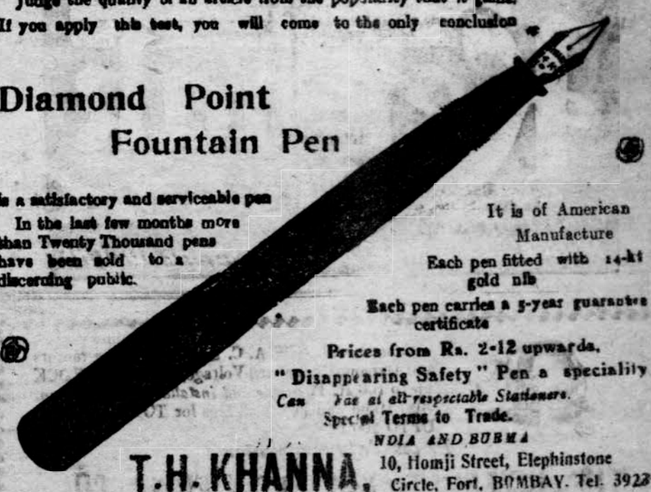

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